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JEFFERSON AND JACKSON

Some Facts Which Show That They Were Not Goldbugs or National Bankers.

THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS

They Entertained Are What the Populists Advocate To-day—The Charlotte Observer, "Merchant" and All Plutocratic Tools and Shylocks Shut Up.

Some ignorant or unscrupulous scribbler has put forth the statement that Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson were monometallists, and in favor of the single gold standard of money.

It happens that no two great men whose names are identified with the history of the United States, were so conspicuously devoted to the cause of a bi-metallic currency as these two, or so pronounced in their opposition to bank paper, as they were. If there be another bi-metallist, and enemy of bank paper, equally distinguished for his services to the country, by his services in the cause of gold and silver, it was Thomas Hart Benton, the friend and supporter of Jefferson and Jackson.

As to monometallism, they seem never to have thought of it. In their voluminous writings on the subject, it is always "the precious metals," or "gold and silver"—never one without the other, except in a single instance, in which General Jackson, in his last annual message, states that the originators of the first national bank, which was chartered in 1791, managed to drive gold out of the country, which had the effect of substituting bank bills in its place, and of turning the national bank into a mint, for the coinage of paper into dollars.

Mr. Jefferson, in his voluminous correspondence and public documents, wrote so often and so much on this subject, that one in quoting him is puzzled as to where he shall stop. He was the United States Minister to Paris, during the years 1787, '88 and '89; and while there he wrote a letter to a French gentleman, M. du Rival, dated Paris, January 17, 1787, giving him information in regard to the money standard, established by Congress. He said:

"The resolutions of Congress give the silver dollar at 375.64 grains. The pound of silver was fixed at 13.77 dollars, and the pound of gold at 209.77 dollars, which gives the proposition of silver to gold as 1 to 15.226."

It is seen that silver was made the standard of measuring gold.

In a letter from Jefferson to Hamilton, dated February, 1792, he says:

"Dear Sir: I return your report on the mint, which I have read over with a great deal of satisfaction. I concur with you in thinking THAT THE UNIT MUST STAND ON BOTH METALS, that the alloy should be the same in both, also in the proportion you establish between the two metals. [15½ to 1,] with respect to the dollar. It must be admitted by all the world, that there is great incertainty in the meaning of the term, and therefore all the world will have justified Congress for their first act of removing the incertainty, by declaring what they understand by the term; but the incertainty once removed, exists no longer, AND I VERY MUCH DOUBT A RIGHT NOW TO CHANGE THE VALUE, AND ESPECIALLY TO LESSEN IT. * * * Should it be thought however, that Congress may reduce the value of the dollar, I should be for adopting for our unit, instead of the dollar, either one ounce of pure silver, or one ounce of standard silver.

Mr. Hamilton was at the time of this correspondence, Secretary of the Treasury, under General Washington, and Mr. Jefferson Secretary of State.

In 1790, Mr. Jefferson, as Secretary of State, was called upon by Congress to prepare and report a plan for the regulation of coins, weights and measures. He reported July 4, of that year. In reference to coins he states that——

"Congress in 1786, established the money unit at 375.64 troy grains of pure silver. It is proposed to enlarge this by about the third of a grain in weight, or a mill in value; that is to say to establish it at 376, (or more exactly, 375.989343), instead of 375.64 grains; because it will be shown that this, as the unit of coin, will link in system with the units of length, surface, capacity and weight, whenever it shall be thought proper to extend the decimal ratio through all these branches. It is to preserve the possibility of doing this, that this very minute alteration is proposed."

But Mr. Jefferson thought this highly scientific proposition not altogether practical, and instead, proposed:—I quote—

"Let it be declared, therefore, that the money unit, or dollar, of the United States, shall contain 371.262 grains of pure silver." And this is within a minute fraction of the dollar to-day, which is 371.25 of pure silver, and 41.25 alloy making 412.5.

In his autobiography, page 52, Mr. Jefferson states that Robert Morris, the financier or Secretary of the Treasury under the articles of confederation, through his assistant Gouverneur Morris, made an able and elaborate report, in the year 1782, on the money current in the several states. He undertook to find a common measure for all the several currencies, and to propose it as the money unit, in silver. Mr. Jefferson thought the plan ingenious but complicated and impracticable; and he proposed, instead, the silver dollar, which was adopted.

In 1789, while in Paris, Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. J. Sarsfield, a French gentleman, explained the English system of coinage. He said: "I believe all the countries in Europe determine their standard of money in gold as well as silver. Thus, the laws of England direct a pound troy of gold, of 22 carats fine, shall be cut into 44½ guineas, each of which shall be worth 21½ shillings, that is, into 956¼ shillings. This establishes at 5.518 grains of pure gold to the shilling. They direct that a pound of silver, consisting of eleven and one tenth ounces of pure silver, and nine tenths of an ounce of alloy, shall be cut into 62 shillings. This establishes the shilling at 85.93 grains of pure silver, and consequently, the proportion of gold to silver as 85.93 to 5.518, or 15.57 to 1.

In a letter to Col. Monroe, dated Philadelphia, July 10, 1791, after telling of the rapidity with which the stock of the First National Bank was subscribed for, Mr. Jefferson said:

"Thus it is that we shall be paying thirteen per cent. per annum for eight millions of paper money, instead of having that circulation of gold and silver for nothing. Experience has proved to us that a dollar of silver disappears for every dollar of paper emitted, and for the paper emitted from the bank, seven per cent, profits will be received by the subscribers for it as bank paper, (according to the last division of profits by the Philadelphia bank,) and six per cent. on the public paper of which it is the representative." [This "public paper" is the seven millions of stock subscribed for by the United States.]

And here follows something APROPOS to an income tax, of which Jeffersonian Democrats should take notice. In a letter to "N. B." dated Philadelphia, February 2, 1800, Mr. Jefferson says:

"A tax on public stock, bank stock, &c., is to be proposed. This would bring one hundred and fifty millions into contribution with the lands, and levy a sensible proportion of the expenses of a war on those who are so anxious to engage us in it."

On the constitutionality of bank charters, and of other corporations, Mr. Jefferson, January 15, 1809, just before retiring from the Presidential office, wrote as follows:

"It has always been denied by the Republican party in this country, that the constitution has given the power of incorporation to Congress."

To Thomas Cooper, January 16, 1814, Mr. Jefferson wrote: "Everything predicted by the enemies of banks, in the beginning, is now coming to pass. We are to be ruined now by the deluge of bank paper, as we were formerly by the old continental paper."

To Joseph C. Cabell, Mr. Jefferson wrote, January 17, 1814, suggesting the gradual retirement of bank notes, by the states, in order to bring metallic money into circulation.

September 10, 1814, Mr. Jefferson wrote to Thomas Cooper, as follows:

"The crisis, then of the abuses of banking is arrived. Between two and three hundred millions of dollars of their promissory notes are in the hands of the people, for solid produce and property sold, and they formally declare they will not pay them. This is an act of bankruptcy, of course, and will be so pronounced by any court before which it shall be brought."

I might quote much more from Mr. Jefferson, showing his devotion to a metallic currency, and his opposition to banks, both National, State, or individual, and especially his opposition to bank paper, issued as money. But I desist, and instead, will draw attention to a substitute he proposes. It is as follows:

He suggests to the State Governments "to relinquish the power" of establishing banks. "This," he says "would not, as it should not, have given the power of establishing them to Congress. But Congress could then have issued treasury notes, payable within a fixed period, and founded on a specific tax, the proceeds of which, as they came in, should be exchangeable for the notes of that particular issue only, * * * Congress may now borrow of the public, and without interest, all the money they may want, to the amount of a competent circulation, by merely issuing their own promissory notes, of proper denominations for the larger purposes of circulation, but not for the small. Leave that door open for the entrance of metallic money. And to give the readier credit to their bills, without obliging themselves to give cash for them on demand, let their collectors be instructed to do so, when they have cash; thus in some measure performing the functions of a bank, as to their own notes."

In a letter to the celebrated Political Economist, Jean Baptiste says Mr. Jefferson wrote, March 2nd, 1815, as follows: "The Government is now issuing Treasury Notes for circulation, bottomed on solid funds, and bearing interest. The Banking Confederacy (and the merchants bound to them by their debts) will endeavor to crush the credit of these notes; but the country is eager for them, as something they can trust to, and so soon as a convenient quantity of them get into circulation, bank notes die. History repeats itself."

In a letter to Mr. Gallatin dated October 16th, 1815, Mr. Jefferson repeats his opposition to banks, and his support of a greenback currency.

When Mr. Jefferson wrote, eighty years ago, the country was poor and undeveloped. Its credit had been exhausted by the war with England; and he felt that it would be necessary to bolster up the Treasury notes by special taxes imposed for their redemption, with interest. But if he lived now, when the United States has become the richest country in the world, he would see that neither the tax nor the interest is necessary to their credit. He would see that the simple promise of the government to redeem them when presented, would be all sufficient to sustain them; and with silver acknowledged as the equal of gold, by the law and the administration, that nobody would prefer hard money to greenbacks. The consequence would be, that millions of notes would wear out in the service of the people, and never be presented for redemption.

GENERAL JACKSON.

I turn now to refute the statement of the ignoranmus who represented General Jackson as a gold monometallist. I prefer to regard the man who would put forth such a statement as an ignoramus, rather than as a wilful falsifier. In his last annual message, dated December 6th 1836, General Jackson said:

"It is apparent from the whole contest of the constitution, as well as the history of the times which gave birth to it, that it was the purpose of the convention to establish a currency consisting of the precious metals. These, from their peculiar properties, which rendered them the standard of value in all other countries, were adopted in this as well to establish its commercial standard, in reference to foreign countries, by a permanent rule, as to exclude the use of a mutual medium of exchange, such as of certain agricultural commodities, recognized by the Statutes of some States, as a tender for debts, or the still more pernicious expedient of a paper currency. The last, from the experience of the evils of the issue of paper eurency during the revolution, had become so justly obnoxious, as to suggest the clause in the Constitution forbidding the emission of bills of credit by the States, but also to produce that vote in the convention which negatived the proposition to grant power to Congress to charter corporations, a proposition well understood at the time, as intended to authorize the charter of the National Bank, which was to issue a currency of bank notes, on capital to be created, to some extent, out of government stocks."

In the same message President Jackson states that—

"On the establishment of a National Bank, it became the interest of its creditors that gold should be superseded by the paper of the bank as a general currency. A value was soon attached to the gold coins which made their exportation to foreign countries, as a commodity, more profitable than their retention and use at home as money. It followed as a matter of course, if not designed by those who established the bank, that the bank became, in effect, a substitute for the mint of the United States.

"Variableness must ever be the characteristic of a currency of which the precious metals are not the chief ingredient, or which can be expanded or contracted without regard to the principles that regulate the value of those metals as a standard in the general trade of the world."

April 27, 1836, Mr. Benton, of Missouri offered the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That from and after the——day of——in the year 1836 nothing but gold and silver ought to be received in payment for public lands; and that the committee on public lands be instructed to report a bill accordingly."

President Jackson directed the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an order to the Receivers of pay for the public lands in conformity with this resolution, which was done on July 11, 1836. And the President in his next and last annual message from which I have already quoted, said of the operations of this order, that—

"The effects of an extension of bank credit and over issues of bank paper have been strikingly illustrated in the sales of the public lands. From the returns made by the various Registers and Receivers in the early part of last summer, it was perceived that the receipts arising from the sales of the public lands were increasing to an unprecedented amount. In effect, however, these receipts amounted to nothing more than credits in banks. The banks lent out their notes to speculators; they were paid to the Receivers, and immediately returned to the banks to be lent out again. Those credits on the books of some of the western banks, usually called deposits, were already greatly beyond their immediate means of payment, and were rapidly increasing.

The safety of the public funds and the interest of the people generally, required that these operations should be checked; and it became the duty of every branch of the general and State governments to adopt all legitimate and proper means to produce the salutary effect. Under this view of my duty, I directed the issuing of the order, which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury requiring payment for the public lands to be sold, to be made in specie, with an exception, until the fifteenth of the present month, in favor of actual settlers. This measure has produced many salutary consequences."

The view of these last words of General Jackson, upon a subject which his whole public career shows him to have been consistent, will close the mouths of all truth-respecting monometallists who have been led to believe that the hero of New Orleans, for a moment, lent his great name to the idea of demonetizing silver. And editors who have given currency to that falsehood, if they respect truth more than party allegiance and party success, will hasten to correct the error into which they have been betrayed.

Jefferson, Jackson, Benton—two of them born in North Carolina—and all of them devoted to a bi-metallic currency, and the enemies of bank paper. Let no monometallist, no apostolic follower of John Sherman take shelter under these great names.

DANIEL GOODLOE.

QUITE RIGHT!

Neither Can Any Other Honest Measure Get Any Further Than the Pigeon Hole In This Congress.

"A Populist Congressman from North Carolina, Shuford, wants the House to investigate the extent to which Federal patronage is being used to control legislation and corrupt the public service. This is about the hardest job that has been seriously proposed for Congress, as there are some 200,000 Federal officials, scattered not only throughout the length and breadth of the land, but to the four winds of heaven. But there is good reason for believing that Mr. Shuford's resolution is a bit of unadulterated buncombe. This is his first session in Congress; and as he has not performed any conspicuous public service, he has taken this method of impressing his constituents with the belief that he has done something to merit the honor of occupying the seat so long adorned by the able John S. Henderson. The resolution will not be likely to proceed any further than a committee room pigeon hole."

The above bit is from the Petersburg Index-Appeal—one of these Democratic papers that does not know "where it is at." But we can put it right in one or two matters.

Mr. Shuford has amply impressed his constituents with the belief that HE has plenty of ability and that he merits the honor of occupying the seat once held by a Cleveland-made goldbug. But his constituents are mindful of the fact that more people like him must be sent to Congress before anything can ever be done for the people.

That paper is correct as to about how far the bill will go, and it can say further with all certainty, it is just about as far as any other decent bill or measure will go while the scandalous majority gang now in the House continue to hold down the seats.

LIBERTY'S SPARK STRUCK AGAIN.

The Action of The People's Party Committee Shows There Are Patriots Yet,

And Such Patriots as Will Not Sell Principle For Spoils—Republicans Dodged Principle Then—As Did The Democrats At The Silver Convention.

For The Caucasian.]

TARBORO, N. C. May 2.—The stand taken by the People's Party committee upon the question of fusion or co-operation in their conference with the Republican committee in Raleigh on April 16th, was noble and glorious, because when they put the test of principle to the Republicans as a basis of co-operation, they rejected it, and only offered spoils, thereby putting themselves on record as a party of spoils. A similar test of principle was also put to the Democrats in the September silver conference, when they, too, declined to enter a convention of their own calling and join with the Populists upon what they claim to be a cardinal principle of their party, and is the leading issue to-day. Representatives of the People's Party were then ready and honestly willing to bury differences, and join with them in the effort to restore silver to the people of this country, thus demonstrating that the People's Party is the only one that stands so unequivocally upon this question that the offer of office cannot tempt them to sacrifice principle for certain gain of spoils to the politicians and office-holders, to the detriment and expense of the great body of the people who want no office, but who want relief from this spoils system, practiced by and through machine methods of the two old parties, and which has corrupted and is undermining our body politic, by establishing civil service lists and perpetuating an office holding and ruling class, which is repugnant to and contrary to the spirit and purpose of our government. By the act of the People's Party committee in rejecting the offer of spoils made them by the Republicans, they have shown that in these degenerate days, there are yet patriots in the land who place country and welfare of humanity above the temptation of party spoils, and who are to unfurl their banner of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and make battle in the name of Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, and our lamented Vance, in the effort to restore this government to first principles.

If the emancipation and higher civilization of the human race, which is the essence of Christian civilization, means anything, who can stand before the people when they are marshalled and go forth to proclaim peace on earth and equal rights to all.

Oh! ye God-fearing and liberty-loving patriots, bestir yourselves. Old Liberty's Bell was taken down and passed around this country for a greater purpose than mere display. Ring it from the mountains to the seashore. Ring it from ocean to ocean. Proclaim it from the topmost peaks that America shall in truth be the home of the brave and land of the free, and by the help of God, truth, justice, and right the bonds and fetters which have been so insidiously welded by Shylock, tories, and British Lords and bond masters, through the instrumentality of traitors in the two old parties to enslave the industrial and wealth-producing masses, must and will be broken, and the proud banner of the people again float triumphantly over lands and seas, proclaiming to the oppressed and enslaved multitudes of the world that Bedloe's Liberty Torch burns with a more radiant glow, and means a higher civilization and still greater development of Nature's bountiful resources, held in reserve for the amelioration of the human race in the twentieth century.

The spark of patriotism kindled by the little band of patriots in Mecklenburg in 1776, which swelled and swept British oppressors and unjust taxes from our shores, was rekindled in the Capital City of this good old mother State on the 16th of April, and in the name of God and right, will again flash like the electric spark, rekindling a flame of liberty and arousing the sleeping consciences of the people to such a love of truth and justice as will unite man to man with ballots. Like the snow flakes they will go together in the supreme effort to regain this country from the power of the gold and bond masters, and drive traitors from high places. Men of America, this Government is by inheritance yours. Will you reclaim and purify it? If peace, contentment and happiness, which are the supreme objects of life, are to be promoted, it must be restored to first principles. Baal's God could not stand against Elijah's God. Neither can Mammon stand against Christ. In His name; in the name of country and humanity; in the name of home and fireside; in the name of helpless little ones for whom you are struggling, and in the name of posterity, justice, and right, I appeal to the better sense and reason of the American voters who are not seeking office, but who want good government, to lay aside party prejudices, and assert your manhood and independence, and join the silver forces in the supreme hour of trial against the idolatrous gold worshippers, and help restore the white metal of peace, prosperity, liberty, and happiness to the great masses whose leaders will be chosen at the St. Louis convention on July 22nd next.

W. E. FOUNTAIN.

THE POPULISTS IN ALABAMA

A Combination Formed With Anti-McKinley Republicans--A Fight For Fair Elections.

McKinleyite Hold a Separate Convention and Nominate a Straight Ticket—Five Hundred Business-Like Pops Clear the Way For Victory.

The Populist State convention of Alabama must have been a splendid body of men, for even the "Associated Press" speaks of it very prettily. It is the first time that the A. P. has ever done such a thing anywhere. It says:

"MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 28, '96.—The Populist convention, which met here to-day, was a much larger representative body than the most sanguine had expected. They met at McDonald's opera house, about 500 strong, went to work in an orderly and business-like manner, organized promptly, and appointed all their committees, the principle one being the committee on conference with the Republicans as to fusion. The Populists nominated for Governor, by acclamation, Congressman Albert G. Goodwin. The Populists divided the balance of their State ticket with the anti-McKinley Republicans.

Resolutions were adopted eulogizing United States Senators Allen and Chandler for their recent investigation resolutions presented in the Senate relative to Alabama elections.

A resolution was unanimously adopted congratulating Capt. J. N. Pharr and the Louisiana Populists on their recent State fight."

The same day was set for holding the Republican State convention, and of this we have the following account:

"The Republicans of Alabama held two State conventions here to-day. One, the McKinley convention, adopted a ringing sound money, protection platform, and determined to put a straightout Republican ticket in the field, headed by Gen. J. W. Burke, of Calhoun. The other, composed of all the anti-McKinley factions, adopted a platform declaring that all other issues in Alabama were subservient to one—fair elections—and, therefore, all issues excepting this were avoided in the platform. Sound money and protection are not referred to in in it.

A resolution was adopted by the anti-McKinley forces that the Republicans fuse in this State election with the Populists, allowing the latter to name the nominee for Governor, Congressman Goodwin, and dividing the balance of the State ticket between the parties. The idea is to co-operate with the Populists and secure fair elections in Alabama.

The anti-McKinleyites had great trouble in securing a place of meeting. The theaters declined to receive the convention on account of the rule not to permit negroes to enter the parquette or dress circles. They finally met in a cotton warehouse near the river, and continued their proceedings while standing, their being no chairs. The chairman presided from the top of an empty dry goods box. The convention nominated the following delegates to St. Louis: Ex-Gov. W. H. Smith, for Quay; Judge J. V. McDuffee, for Allison; A. J. Warner, (colored), for Morton; A. H. Mixon (colored), for Reed.

Both factions will have delegates to the national Republican convention.

THE ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

Senator Chandler Furnishes Further Figures Against Senator Morgan.

Senator Chandler last week made a supplemental report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Alabama election of 1894. The report recites the statement made by Senator Allen, of Nebraska, in his speech in the Senate on February 11, 1895, charging that 34,000 fraudulent votes were cast for Oates in the fifteen black belt counties, which, being deducted, would overcome Oates' apparent majority and show the election of Kolb by about 7,000 majority.

The report also claims that a Kolb legislature was also in fact elected, "that in four black belt counties two Kolb Senators and seven Kolb Representatives were chosen, and in fourteen white counties four Kolb Senators and twenty-four Kolb Representatives were chosen, but that in all these cases the Democratic candidates were fraudulently declared elected, making an apparent Democratic majority of forty-five in the legislature. Eliminating these frauds there was, it is asserted, an actual Populist and Republican majority of twenty-nine in the legislature, making Senator Morgan's election invalid.

MASKED MEN THRASH AN INFORMER.

He Was Lashed in Turn by a Hundred Men, but Will Recover.

Salisbury, N. C., April 27.—While on his way home Saturday night Lee Pinkston, a respectable white farmer, living near Braddy's distillery, four miles from this place, was held up by a hundred or more masked men, taken from his wagon, placed on a tree-stump, and cowhided. Every man in the party administered one or more lashes, and Pinkston was left, thought to be dying.

Revenue officers had seized twenty-five barrels of whisky at Braddy's distillery, and Pinkston was charged with having given the information. After being cow-hided he was told that if he did not leave the county in ten days he would be hanged. Pinkston will probably recover.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Various Matters on Which The Popular Opinion is Expressed—All Sections Interested.

LIVING ISSUES FORWARD.

More Endorsements of The Action of the Committee—Good Feeling Everywhere—People Are Coming To Us—"Stay In The Middle of The Road" Is The Slogan.

For The Caucasian.]

"Much More Cheerful Now."

WILSON, N. C., May 2.—Our people are very much more cheerful now than before our committee met and decided our rights. We feel that we are masters of our action, and hope we can have all, at least all working people, of all classes, to unite for our rights, and with good judgment do our dictating. The People's Party is the silver party; we want no better. Let all silver men come to us and help us honestly with their vote, and we shall "get there."

Up to this date I am much encouraged by the colored people in the country. In our town I see many colored leaders working from dictation of Democrats, and their hope is to over balance our power at the ballot box and try some new scheme of fraud again. But our people have learned a lesson or two, and have their eyes open now.

J. L. FRYAR.

No Goldbug In Any Shape.

For The Caucasian.]

ELLERBE, N. C, May 1.—In no case will we vote for a goldbug in any shape or form. I find a great many old partyites saying they will vote for a silver man for President—that it is impossible to get free silver inside of either of the old parties. We must stick to principle. The old parties have none to stick to.

NELSON MCASKILL.

Endorses The Action.

For The Caucasian.]

KINSTON, N. C., May 1.—I endorse the action of our committee in full.

E. P. HAUSER.

Good People Will Come To Us.

For The Caucasian.]

BYSON CITY, N. C., April 29.—I could send you one hundred subscribers in one week if the people had any money. Many of them from all over my section come to read my paper, and when they read it they are impressed with the principles it advocates, and they become converts to the doctrine of "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." I am an old Confederate soldier, sixty-five years of age. I have been an advocate of the People's Party doctrine for twenty-three years and joined that party when it was formed on this doctrine.

Everybody endorses the stand taken by THE CAUCASIAN and Senator Butler for principle. Stay "in the middle of the road," and all good people will come to us to help fight the battle for reform. I have talked with a great many people—both Republicans and Democrats—and they say they will not support a goldbug or a straddlebug for President or any other office.

W. C. NEWTON.

More Endorsements.

For the Caucasian.]

CLEVELAND, County, April 29.—We, the members of Elbethel Alliance, No. 2052, endorse the action of our State Executive Committee in the stand they have taken on co-operation for principle.

T. B. GOFORTH, President.

M. L. WARE, Sec'y.

No Disapproval.

For the Caucasian.]

BEAUFORT, N. C., April 29.—So far I hav'nt heard a single Pop express disapproval of the action of our committee on co-operation.

RALPH HOWLAND.

Richmond Populists Satisfied.

Cor. of the Progressive Farmer.]

ELMORE, N. C.—I fully endorse what our State Executive Committee did in the Conference at Raleigh on the 16th and 17th of this month, and I think all our Populists down here do the same, unless it is an office seeker.

JOHN MCLEAN.

Will Not Come To Pass.

For the Caucasian.]

OREGON, N. C., April 30.—I am not in favor of aiding any party or anybody that will vote for a goldbug for office. We must stay "in the middle of the road" and hold fast to our principles. I am standing on the People's Party platform and believe it is right, and by the help of the Lord, I WILL help carry its banner to victory.

Can you tell us why any working people want to follow party instead of principle? Why is it that a man can be lashed into party line with the old parties when it is plain to his eyes that they are doing everything they can against him?

It is not worth while for any party to endorse any man, who is a goldbug, for office and expect the Pops of Rockingham county to vote for him. It will never come to pass. We want a Populist for Governor and why not get him from Durham in the person of Maj. W. A. Guthrie?

W. D. WALL,
Chairman Rockingham Co.

An Opinion From New York.

For The Caucasian.]

CATSKILL, N. Y., April 30.—Since the first gun was fired on Fort Sumpter I have been a warm friend of the Southern people, (do not infer from this that I am, or ever was, in favor of chattel slavery or white slavery either,) but I look upon them (the Southern people) as being more humane, warm hearted, just and up-to-date than the Northern "boodlers" who really precipitated civil strife once, and who now show a willingness, and even a desire, to do so again; a strife which will dwarf the "late unpleasantness" into insignificance if once really begun.

The politicians of to-day going by the name of Democrat and Republican are blasphemers upon the names of Jefferson and Lincoln, and how any student of history and lover of JUSTICE can support them is beyond the comprehension of my thick skull.

Stay "in the middle of the road," the Omaha platform and no fusion with political fakirs. Make the issue JUSTICE to all men and I am with you to the end.

GEO. H. WARNER.

The "Maryann" Club Endorses The Committee.

For The Caucasian.]

"Maryann" Populist Club Rooms, No. 5 Township,
EDGECOMBE COUNTY, N. C. April 29.—As a pointer to public sentiment and guidepost for our leaders, we regard it as manifestly proper that the opinions of the rank and file of the Populist forces should be made known, in order that conclusions not at variance with our party principles may be closely drawn and weighed with "co-operation," not "fusion" balances, to ascertain if possible the merits of our respective positions, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we unanimously endorse the action of our State Executive Committee in declining to co-operate with the Republicans for spoils only

2nd, That we will not support any candidate for office from Township Constable to President of the United States who will not pledge himself to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 and financial reform.

3rd, That we hartily endorse our Senator, the Hon. Marion Butler, for the course he has pursued in our National Congress.

4th, That a copy of the foregoing be sent THE CAUCASIAN for publication by order of the Club.

C. H. SPIVEY, President.

J. B. BARNES, Act. Sec'y.

We Are Still Sticking To It.

For The Caucasian.]

COLUMBIA, N. C., April 29.—It was in 1890 and '92 we made our demands of the law-makers of this country for what we believed to be the needed financial reforms, and only broke off from our original party affiliations when we found the leaders to be against us and our interest. It is no child's play with the great mass of wealth producers to continually have right after right, and privilege after privilege wrenched from their hands by a greedy horde of men whose aims seem to be nothing but selfishness. We are opposed to the goldbug monopolizing influence of both old parties, and pledge and repledge ourselves not to vote for a goldbug for anything, fusion, or no fusion. We are "in the middle of the road" and do intend to be decoyed out of it by friend or foe. We are there to stay until we are kicked, knocked or pulled out. We approve of the course of Senator Butler and the avowed sentiment of THE CAUCASIAN. The sentiment advocated and produced in THE CAUCASIAN of the 16th inst, by Kitchen, is the sentiment of the Populists, of Tyrell county. It is true that a few who espoused our principles and demands at first, have not been so zealous as might be expected, for we often find men who seem willing to adhere to anything that will give their own selfish motives a boom. The Populists of Tyrell county are composed of farmers and laborers and are not deviating from the principles set forth in the Ocala demands, so I will simply say that such communications as has, or may be between Mr. Holton and Mr. Skinner will have no weight with us. We are waiting and watching and in time will see how many will give an affirmative answer to the question—

Would I this day, for small or great
My own pursuits forego,
To lighten by afeather's weight
The mass of humane woe?

T. L. JONES.

Democrats and Republicans Will Not Vote For Goldbugs.

MINEOLA, N. C., Apr. 29.—All of us favor co-operation on just and honest terms. I do not think there is a Populist in this county that will vote for a gold standard man for any office from President down to Constable. We want co-operation on the lines as laid down by THE CAUCASIAN and Senator Butler. I hear Senator Butler complimented almost every day by Populists, Republicans and Democrats on his fight in the Senate of the United States in behalf of free silver, and the stand he has taken in behalf of the great people of North Carolina; and also in trying to unite the people of all parties on free silver lines to whip the old enemies, the goldbug plutocrats of both the gold parties.

I talked with several prominent Democrats and Republicans not many days since and they said they would never vote for a single gold standard man for President. They admitted that both "the old parties would put out goldbugs or straddlebugs, and if they did, they would vote for the Populist or free silver candidate. Now, in the face of all this how can we have Republican or Democratic goldbug fusion on any ticket. We all endorse what W. H. Kitchin said along this line in the April 16th issue of THE CAUCASIAN.

It looks to us like there are few men in the State who want fusion for the offices or spoils, and to all such we say the sooner they get square into the goldbug, Rothschild parties, the better it will be for reform, free silver and the great mass of the people. For eight years I have denounced the British gold standard from an Alliance standpoint, and for four years as a Populist I have denounced the gold standard and the demonetization of silver; and now for me to repudiate all I have said, and said too in good faith, is something that I will never do. I am not in the fight for office but for principle, and will contend for the right though the heavens fall.

H. E. HODGES

Five copies of THE CAUCASIAN three months for $1,00

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Some Record of What the People's Representatives Are Trying to Do.

TELLER TELLS SOME TRUTH

The "Advance Agent Of Prosperity" A Fake—A Pension Bill That Pensions Everything—How Corporations Cheat The Government—An Interesting Week.

Monday, April 27.—Senate.

Five pension bills introduced.

Mr. Chandler, during the discussion of the naval appropriation bill called up an amendment relating to the employment of U. S. Naval officers by corporations etc., providing that after June 30, 1897, it shall be unlawful for naval officers to take service with concerns furnishing armor or other equipment for the government. He said the practice of allowing retired naval officers on three-fourths pay to enter the service of contractors dealing with the government was very objectionable. These officers had facilities for knowing what was going on at the Navy department, and it was improper that service to the goverment and service to contractors should run together.

Mr. Tillman spoke in support of the amendment, it being the first time he had addressed the Senate since his memorable speech on the finances. He said this seemed to be a matter of taste, on which people had a right to differ. As a member of the Naval committee he had followed this subject with interest. He had seen two of the ablest naval officers educated by the government, serving the contractors for naval armor, who were the enemies of the government—their interests being antagonistic to those of the government.

While in full sympathy for every encouragement of American interests, the Senator said he did not believe in having this sentiment used to further enrich a lot of millionaires. The armor manufacturers were charging $600 per ton for armor used by the United States and at the same time furnishing armor to Russia at $300 per ton.

I am unwilling to see these millionaires grow richer by thrusting their hands in the pocket of Uncle Sam, declared Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Hale pointed out that the bureau officer who took part in making contracts for armor was able to look ahead to the time he would be on the retired list, and might enter into the service of the contractors.

In answer to a question Mr. Hale said the experts before the Naval committee had shown that the cost of production for armor was $250 per ton.

HOUSE.

Eighteen pension bills introduced.

The main subject for discussion during the day was the Pickler pension bill. Even this pension grabbing House was divided on the bill. The opposition was based upon two sections of the bill, one of which makes ex-Confederates pensionable who served ninety days in the Union Army prior to the close of the war, and the other provides for payment of pensions to deserters who re-enlisted. Those opposed to these provisions believe that this bill will throw down the bars and put deserters and ex-Confederates on an equal footing with the men who served from beginning to end in the Union Army as long as the war lasted. Many ex-Confederates, it is held, within ninety days of the end of the war, were driven into the Union Army by shortage of rations and self-interest, while the bill further enables bounty-jumpers and men who deserted, not once, but repeatedly, to come in now and receive the same benefits as "loyal union" men.

Mr. Cannon said that as one of the 150 majority he favored the bill. He had voted for the act of 1890, he said, which had placed 400,000 new names on the pension roll.

Mr. Miles (Democrat), of Maryland, denounced the men who deserted from the Confederate army to join the Union ranks at the close of the war, as mere mercenaries who fought for gold and honored no flag.

The bill was passed. It provides for pensioning everything and everybody who was ever in sight or hearing of a Union camp, and not actually fighting it, and will add from 200,000 to 300,000 names to the pension roll; and the people will foot the bill.

Tuesday, April 28.—Senate.

Mr PRITCHARD presented a petition of sundry citizens of Newberne, N. C., praying that an appropriation be made to provide for the erection of a clock tower and clock with illuminated dial, to be placed upon the public building now being constructed in that city.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to provide for enlarging and improving the United States court and postoffice at Greensboro, N. C. The bill appropriated $25,000. Accompanying the bill Senator Butler filed a report of the grand jury which declares the unfitness and inadequacy of the

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THE STAND WILL BE SUSTAINED.

The position taken by the State executive committee of the People's Party at its meeting on April 16-17 has been so generally approved, and so little criticised, if indeed anything at all worth noticing has been said by way of criticism, that THE CAUCASIAN feels at liberty to say it is the position that will be taken and maintained by the People's Party State convention. Not only has approbation come from Populists, but many members of other parties have openly expressed their appreciation and gratification at the fact that there can be and is in this State and in this nation a political organization having the patriotism and courage to relegate spoils and office to a position secondary to principle.

* * *

Many people of both the old parties have been hoping for and seeking political integrity. For a long time past many of them have been casting their ballots without enthusiasm and with no hope of effecting such reforms as they wished for in their hearts, and such reforms as they know are absolutely indispensible for the progress of country and people and for the perpetuity of republican institutions. But their hopes had long been deferred by the parties with which they affiliated. Confidence in these parties had become sadly passive and there remained to these men only the indifferent, perfunctory duty of casting a ballot for—either NOTHING or for some man to get an office.

* * *

Hence, when the representatives of the People's Party unhesitatingly rejected a proposition suggesting a scheme of unqualified political spoliation and plunder, and declared that there could be and should be PRINCIPLE in politics, their declaration sounded like the first peals of the famous old Liberty Bell when it announced that those who signed the Declaration of Independence had "dared to do it."

* * *

In both instances some people were stunned by the audacity shown. Others heard with amazement. Others hesitated to believe. Others declared that there would be and must be a recession from the position taken. But following the violent commotion of astonishment was a reaction, and people everywhere were glad and comforted. A line of demarcation had been drawn and was clearly visible. A groping or searching for the line was no longer a factor in popular unrest and disturbance. Uncertainty of policy no longer confused and disgusted the man who sought for certainty. The line being distinct and unmistakable, it only remained for him to decide on which side of the line he would take his stand.

* * *

There is now a well defined and distinct line drawn. It was drawn by the People's Party. On one side this party stands declaring that it stands for financial reform; declaring that the systems, inaugurated and abetted and nurtured by the two old parties, are encroaching upon the rights and liberties of the people; that these systems are concentrating the wealth of the country into the hands of a few; that government favoritism and paternalism in the interest of these FEW are despoiling the people and making them poorer, and declaring in thunder tones that these systems must be changed and the spoliation of the people STOPPED!

* * *

On the other side of the line are the two old parties—a part of one declaring for one thing and a part for another; struggling and fighting to further the personal interests of men who are owned body and soul by trusts and the money power splitting themselves in twain in some States over the vital issue before the people; bolting in State conventions and threatening to bolt in national conventions; scrambling for spoils and bidding for office; declaring that present chaotic conditions shall continue to exist; outlining no new policy; striving for no reform and promising no relief; all in a state of uncertainty, confusion and disintegrating organization.

* * *

We wish to say here and now that there will be no recession from the stand taken by the People's Party. If there be any who hope to see it change its attitude in State or national matters, they are doomed to disappointment. There need be no waiting to see if it will stand firm. Its position has been taken and its policy outlined after mature deliberation, and no earthly power can cause a deviation in its course. It will seek nourishment only from the principles on which it is planted, and when those principles fail to sustain it, it will decay and die.

* * *

Again we declare the line is drawn. It only remains for men to decide on which side of the line they will take their stand.

THE WAY FOR SILVER MEN TO GET GOLDBUG PRAISE.

Last week, Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, gave out an official statement to the effect that though he was very strongly attached to the cause of silver, that, yet, he was ready to surrender his convictions and support any candidate that the Republican convention might name, even though the nominee was a hireling, agent, and tool of the British Rothschilds. Every goldbug and monopolist paper in the United States is highly elated at this supreme utterance of self stultification. All of the Eastern goldbug papers are patting Senator Wolcott on the back, and saying to him, that, "though you have to vote for the free silver heresy in the Senate, yet, you are a fine fellow for sticking to your party, and helping us to elect a goldbug President." The Washington Post, one of the chief organs of the gold trust, copies copiously from Senator Wolcott's letter, and then comments, in part, as follows:

* * *

"Brave words." "Wise and patriotic words." "Senator Wolcott's letter does him infinite honor." "Here, at least, is one who holds his country's good above all other things, and who does not hesitate to stake everything on the valiant discharge of honorable duty." "All hail!"

* * *

How can a man serve "his country's good" by supporting for President an agent of the British gold trust? How can there be any "honorable duty" in voting against his country's good?"

* * *

This is the kind of fulsome praise that a so-called free silver man gets from the goldbug organs for betraying his constituency and the cause of the people into the hands of the British Shylocks and their American tory allies.

* * *

But the position which Senator Wolcott has taken has surprised no one in Washington who has watched his course there. He is one of the kind of free silver men who vote for silver in the Senate simply because his constituents are for it. It is generally believed that he is a goldbug at heart. At any rate, he runs with the monopolists and votes with them on every question except that of free silver. No man who is a true friend of silver and the people can stand up on all occasions for the combines and monopolists. Every man who sides with the monopolists is at heart a goldbug, and cannot be trusted by the people.

* * *

The other Senator from Colorado is the Hon. Henry M. Teller, a man whose loyalty to the people, whose devotion to the cause of good government, and whose unyielding opposition to monopolies, trusts, and the gold combine, cannot be questioned. On last Wednesday he stood on the floor of the Senate, and in measured and impressive words told his party and the country that he believed that the continuation of the gold standard meant lower prices, harder times, and ruin to the American people. He said that, believing this, he would despise himself if by any vote or action of his he helped to place in the White House a man who would use the executive office, patronage, and power in the slightest against the interests of the people in favor of the British gold trust. He said that the time had come for the people to take a stand for their rights and liberties. He closed his impressive and patriotic speech with the following short, but impressive sentence: "Mr. President, as I speak, so will I vote."

* * *

If there ever was a bold, honest, and patriotic expression, it was this one. It took courage and manhood to make it, yet the same hireling gold press that is to-day praising Senator Wolcott, are abusing, villifying, and slandering Senator Teller.

* * *

Which kind of free silver men shall the people trust? The monopolists and goldbugs praise Senator Wolcott; the people praise Senator Teller. The moral is plain.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

And now they are at it again—these Democratic papers. Jno. S. Henderson, the much vaunted and much praised ex-Congressman from this State has caused the row. A few days ago he was a sort of "straddlebug" Democrat. Then both goldbug and silver Democratic papers praised him and magnified him as a model Democrat. Now he comes out and defends the Cleveland administration and puts himself on the side of the goldbugs. The Democratic goldbug papers therefore renew their praise with fourfold power while the Democratic silverites are intimating that he is a "traitor," renegade and not a Democrat anyhow. What a beautiful row!

Recently Mr. Moses Cone, who writes under the *nom de plume* of "Merchant," wrote a long article for the Charlotte Observer, in which an effort seemed to be made to class Jefferson and Jackson as goldbugs. This article seemed to mightily tickle the fancy of the Observer, and it accompanied the article with an editorial blare of trumpets. Elsewhere in this issue we present an article which will completely settle the assumption of "Merchant" and the Observer in this matter. "Children should not play with edged tools." Advocates of goldbuggery should not claim to be on the side of the people.

Under the head of "Remarkable Speeches" elsewhere in this issue will be found a letter containing significant facts. The revolt in the old parties is increasing in proportions every day. They are already splitting in their State conventions. Open declarations of leaving them when the national conventions are held. The People's Party is going right along in the middle of the road.

Mr. Jno. S. Henderson, the recent goldbug convert, shows a disposition in his convert letter to try to raise that old fool cry "the People's Party is dying."

REMARKABLE SPEECHES.

The Only Thing That Will Make The Election of a Goldbug President Certain.

"AS I SPEAK, SO WILL I VOTE"

Says Senator Teller—Sherman Vouches For McKinley's Goldbugism—Tillman and Teller Will Stand by Their Convictions Party or no Party—The Democratic Situation—Union, Victory and Relief Are in Sight For The People.

Special to The Caucasian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1896—Events in Congress and all over the country for the last few days have been of the greatest significance politically, and indicate clearly results of tremendous import for the future.

It is now known to everybody that the goldites and the bankers centered their forces and power for the election of the Democratic party in 1892. They backed Cleveland's candidacy with their money, for they believed that he and the Democratic party could at that time serve the bondholders and bankers better than the Republican party. This prostitution of the Democratic party has made it odious, therefore, the foreign Shylocks and their American allies have decided that for the next four years the Republican party will be the best tool to serve them. A few weeks ago THE CAUCASIAN, in a carefully written editorial, showed that McKinley was the first choice of the goldbugs for the Republican nomination. The event of the last few weeks, and especially of the last few days, prove, beyond question, that THE CAUCASIAN was right. The tremendous campaign fund put up to back McKinley's canvass, no doubt equally as large as the tremendous fund that was put up to back Cleveland's candidacy in 1892, has been effective to sweep State after State into the McKinley column, even to the extent of taking from other candidates their own States. The gold men are striving desperately to make the tariff the issue in the coming campaign, and to do this it is necessary to have McKinley for the Republican candidate for President, for the gold men are satisfied that they can rely on him to maintain the gold standard as implicitly as they could on John Sherman or Grover Cleveland.

SHERMAN VOUCHES FOR MCKINLEY'S GOLDBUGISM.

On last Monday, Senator Sherman, referring to McKinley's financial views, said: "There can be no doubt of the opinion of Major McKinley on the money question. He is committed in every form, by speech and otherwise, to the Republican policy of maintaining the present gold coin of the United States as the standard of value." These are Senator Sherman's exact words. A few weeks ago Senator Sherman said, substantially, the same thing in a public interview. Besides, it is generally conceded, that if McKinley is elected President that John Sherman will be his Secretary of the Treasury.

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

A few weeks ago there seemed to be a probability that the silver men would control the Democratic National convention at Chicago. The silver Democrats in Washington became very jubilant, and began lecturing the Peopies's Party men as to their duty. They lost no opportunity to tell the People's Party Senators and Congressmen that it was their duty to put the cause of financial reform above party, and to help them elect the silver nominee which they would surely put up at Chicago. On last Thursday when the news came that the gold men had captured the Michigan Democratic State convention, had endorsed Grover Cleveland in glowing terms, and instructed the delegates to vote for the gold standard, quite a change came over the countenances of that class of silver Democrats who were ready to ask somebody else to leave their party to go into the Democratic party, but were not ready to take such action themselves if the gold men should control their party.

Soon after the news from Michigan had reached Washington, a silver Democrat, meeting Senator Butler, said: "That is bad news we received from Michigan." Senator Butler promptly replied: "It is bad news for the Democratic party, but it is good news for silver. The action in Michigan convinces me more than ever that Providence is shaping political events to bring about victory and relief for the people." The silver Democrat, looking astonished, asked what he meant. Senator Butler replied: "I believe that Providence is taking a hand in this fight, and will not allow such a good cause to be damaged by allowing such a discredited party as yours to endorse it. If the Chicago convention should declare for silver, then it would mean that Providence did not intend for the people to get relief in this campaign. The Democratic party is discredited in the eyes of the great masses of the people. For twenty years it has denounced the Republican gold policy and National banking system, and pledged to the people to wipe out such infamous legislation if they should be placed in power. They asked for only a chance to give the people relief. The people took them at their word and put them in power, giving them the House, the Senate and the President, and what was the result? The party not only did not keep a single one of its pledges, but on the other hand it officially endorsed the Sherman system of finance; not only did that, but even went further and wiped out the last law on the statute books providing for the coinage of silver, and for an increase of the currency. This record of Democratic betrayal and treachery is the darkest page in American politics, and has brought upon the people and the country the sorest distress that they have suffered since the foundation of our government.

"Then what faith can the people have in the Democratic promises this year? For the Democratic party to declare for silver at Chicago would simply be the means of dividing the silver forces of the country, and make the election of a goldbug Republican certain. The best thing that can happen for the people would be for both old parties to declare squarely for the gold standard, so that nobody could be fooled in the future, and so that the great masses of the voters of all parties could get together at St. Louis on July 22nd, and nominate an American patriot for President, who would be elected at the polls on next November." The silver Democrat was not able to reply to such facts.

It is openly charged that the gold men used money freely at the Michigan convention to control its delegates. This recalls a statement made by "private" John Allen, of Mississippi, a few weeks ago. In discussing the outlook for the silver men to control the Chicago convention, Congressman Allen, who is looked upon in Washington, and is, a great wit, laconically remarked: "We have got the gold men whipped if they don't buy us."

TWO SIGNIFICANT AND REMARKABLE SPEECHES.

During the past week two speeches, one by a Republican and the other by a Democrat, have been made in the Senate which are of the greatest significance. These speeches are not only significant on account of the tremendous effect which they will have all over the country, but also because they are supposed to reflect the sentiment of the great masses of the people in both the South and West.

SENATOR TELLER'S SPEECH.

The first speech was by Senator Teller on last Wednesday. It was in reply to a speech made by Senator Sherman in which he ridiculed the silver craze, and said that the Republican party would declare for the gold standard and nominate a man opposed to free silver for President. Senator Teller, in replying, took occasion to review, to some extent, the record of the Republican party. He showed how, under the leadership of Sherman and other gold men, it had drifted from the great principles of Abraham Lincoln until it had become the party of the bond-holders and monopolists. Mr. Teller gave out some party secrets. He told how the Western Republicans had determined not to support the McKinley bill in 1890, and how at last they allowed it to pass in return for the passage of the Sherman silver law which provided for a monthly increase of the money of the country. Mr. Teller then bitterly arraigned Sherman and the other gold Republicans in breaking their compact with the Republicans in joining with the gold Democrats in 1893 to repeal the silver law at the dictation of Grover Cleveland. He said that Mr. Sherman and the other gold Republicans were now openly advocating the gold standard, and were trying to get in power to force upon the country another McKinley bill, and keep upon them the gold standard at the same time. He said that every sane man knew that the McKinley bill, if re-enacted, would not give the people prosperity while we were under a gold standard.

Proceeding, Mr. Teller said: "Traversing the country and shouting, there is now a band of men who have labeled their candidate for the Presidency (McKinley) 'the advance agent of prosperity.' The people, who look to this man as their saviour will find that they have been again deluded and deceived. The agent of prosperity is not yet in sight, and will not be in sight until we have a candidate for the Presidency who will stand for changing this odious and infamous system of finance."

Senator Teller, continuing said: "I do not intend to remain quiet and allow the Senator from Ohio, and others who agree with him, to fool the people any longer. The issue between the people and the gold trust must be drawn squarely in the coming campaign. Dodging and straddling will not fool the people longer. I look with fear and trembling upon the action of my party convention at St. Louis. If it should declare against the people and for the gold standard, then I shall not act with it further. When the party to which I belong ceases to represent my deep-seated and long established convictions, I shall cease to act with it. I shall stand by my convictions. I should despise myself if, holding the views I do, I should lift my hand to put in power as President a man who would exercise from the White House the slightest influence to continue the present ruinous system of finance. The time has come for the people to take a stand. As for myself, I will vote this year as I speak."

This speech was listened to attentively by every Senator and by the crowded galleries, and created a profound impression. Senator Sherman attempted to reply, but his speech was simply a rehash of his stale argument in support of the gold standard. Senator Teller's speech is the more significant because it is known that it represents the views of nearly every Senator and Congressman west of the Missouri river. Senator Teller has tremendous influence in the West, and it is generally conceded that under his leadership and influence nearly every Western State will cast its electoral vote next November in accordance with the bold declaration of principle and purpose as expressed above.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

The next note of defiance came from the South. It followed Senator Teller's speech only two days later, on last Friday. It was in reply to a speech from Senator Hill in which the New York Senator was upholding the gold standard and apologizing for some of the acts of the administration. Senator Hill, in his speech, had referred to Senator Tillman as one of the coterie of People's party Senators. In opening his speech in reply, Senator Tillman said:

"I had rather be in such a coterie than with certain men on this side of the chamber who go around masquerading as Democrats, but who are, in fact, John Sherman Republicans, and I will prove it before I get through."

Senator Tillman proceeded to arraign the administration, and to show up the record of the gold Democratic Senators in supporting the administration. In referring to Cleveland's bond issues and gold policy, he said:

"If Grover Cleveland ever goes before the people again, he can bear on his brow the eulogy of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) who the other day declared on the floor of this chamber that the President had simply done his duty. Grover Cleveland, John Sherman and John Carlisle are linked together—they are affinities. The question is: will the people be so damnably foolish as to ever trust them or any who agree with them again."

Mr. Tillman proceeded to show that the great masses of the people in the Democratic party in the South believe in the principles of Thos. Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, and said that they would stand by these principles and would not be fooled into following the principles of Sherman and Cleveland, even though they had a Democratic label on them.

At this point Senator Hill interrupted him and said that he did not think that Senator Tillman represented the Democrats of the South. Whereupon Senator Tillman, turning and facing Senator Hill, and walking down the aisle pointing his finger directly at him, said:

"At least, sir, I represent on this floor the people of South Carolina, and can say to a certainty what they will do, and that is more than you can do or say for your State. You do not represent the people even of your own State. You simply represent the bondholders and bankers of Wall street."

Closing his speech, Senator Tillman deliberately and in measured words served notice on the gold Democrats and on the country that if the monopolistic and bond-holding element succeeded again in debauching the party machinery and capturing the Chicago convention, that he and a large number of Southern Democrats, who believed in the principles of true Democracy, would walk out of the convention and repudiate the party that had betrayed the people for British gold.

This speech created no less of an impression than did the speech of Senator Teller two days before. It was listened to by crowded galleries and by every Senator on the floor, and at its close the galleries broke out in applause in spite of the strict rules of the Senate prohibiting the same.

These two speeches show the revolt of the people against the two old gold parties and speak eloquently for union of the people of the South and the West at St. Louis on July 22d. It now seems that union, victory and relief are now in sight for the people.

Speaking of ex-Congressman Henderson's recent complete flop to goldbuggery the Lumberton Robesonian quotes the following from the Charlotte Observer:

"A prominent official told me that if Hon. John S. Henderson had been 'sound' on the money question the President would have given him something good. Mr. Henderson may yet get a first rate judicial appointment from the President."

Oh! I see, says the blind man.

SENATOR BUTLER'S NEW BILL

TO MAKE THE TRADE DOLLAR AND FOREIGN COINS LEGAL TENDER—BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES.

The Power of Congress To Do Good—If It Refuses to Exercise That Power The States May Act For Themselves.

Senator Butler, last week, introduced a bill of more general immediate interest than any that has been presented for a long time. The bill and Senator Butler's comments are fully explanatory, and are as follows:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COINS A LEGAL TENDER.

Mr. Butler. I introduce a bill, and ask that it be read in full for information.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Mexican silver dollar, containing not less than 371¼ grains of pure silver; the Japanese yen, containing not less than 371¼ grains of pure silver, and the trade dollar shall be each equal in value to the standard dollar of the United States, and shall each be a full legal tender to any amount for all debts and demands, public or private."

Mr. Butler. Mr. President, a word in explanation of the bill before asking its reference.

Under the Constitution of the United States we have frequently passed laws making foreign coins a legal tender. The act of February 9, 1793, over one hundred years ago, made the Spanish milled dollar and certain other foreign coins a legal tender. Since that time we have passed numerous other acts to make foreign coins a legal tender in this country, including the Mexican dollar. For over half a century the bulk of the silver coin in circulation among our people was foreign coins which had been made a full legal tender by acts of Congress. Our people were more prosperous then than they are now. Now we neither coin silver nor do we make foreign coins a legal tender. Our people are in distress on account of the scarcity of those dollars.

This bill, it will be observed, provides for making three coins a legal tender. The first is the Mexican dollar. The Mexican dollar contains 377.17 grains of pure silver, or 419.08 grains of standard silver, and is therefore heavier than our standard silver dollar.

The Japanese yen, the next coin proposed to be made a legal tender, contains 374.40 grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver, it also being heavier than our standard silver dollar of 412½ grains.

The next coin that it is proposed to make a legal tender is the trade dollar of the United States. The trade dollar, as we all know, contains 420 grains of standard silver of the same fineness (900 parts fine) as our standard silver dollar.

All of these coins are heavier by from 4 to 7½ grains than our standard silver dollar, and therefore there can be no objection on the part of those who hold to the intrinsic-theory fallacy of the goldites to coining these dollars, which contain more pure silver than our standard full legal tender silver dollar.

Of the trade dollars there are now outstanding, according to a Report of the Director of the Mint which I hold in my hand, 27,330,131. There were coined in all 35,965,924 of them. Of this amount 7,689,036 were redeemed under act of March 3, 1887. There have been deposited and purchased as bullion at the mints 944,757, making the total number redeemed and purchased as bullion 8,633,793. Therefore leaving outstanding over 27,000,000 of them, as I have stated above.

I wish to call attention in this connection to an extract from a speech made on this floor by the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) day before yesterday, in which he said, in replying to what the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) said the same day about "50-cent dollars:"

"The fact is you have a two-dollar dollar now, and that is what is the trouble with this country. The dollar of this country to-day measures twice what it used to measure; it commands twice the products. There are several countries in the world that have free coinage, notably Mexico and Japan, and neither of them has a 50-cent dollar. It is a notorious fact, which no one will deny who is at all acquainted with the conditions (and if any one doubts my statement he can take the consular reports from Mexico and Japan and find that I make a correct statement), that the purchasing power of the Mexican dollar and the Japanese yen, which is equivalent to a dollar practically, is as great now as it was thirty years ago."

It will be seen that this bill provides for making a legal tender the Mexican dollar and the Japanese yen, which have the same purchasing power now that they had thirty years ago, and both of which are heavier than our standard silver dollar. Continuing, the Senator from Colorado said:

"That is true of the Mexican dollar, which circulates all over Asia, in the Straits Settlements, in China, and to some extent, though not much, in India; it will buy as much as it ever bought. The India rupee, equivalent at its face value to about 2 shillings of English money, will buy just as much as it would ever buy. There has been no depreciation, or, in other words, there has been no rise of prices when measured by the three kinds of money that I have mentioned in the countries in which they circulate. The Japanese money, which is the standard there, is about the same as the Mexican dollar, and it buys just as much as it used to buy. When the Japanese pays his workmen he pays them just what he used to pay them in silver. When the Mexican pays his workmen he pays them just what he used to pay them in silver. If he wants to buy material for his manufacture, he pays the same price if it is home raised and home produced. The same may be said of India."

Mr. President, this bill provides for making a legal tender of three coins which are to-day 100-cent dollars. They are 100-cent dollars, and more than that, as measured in the products of the country, and as measured in the muscle, bone, sinew, and blood of humanity. These dollars can only be called 50-cent dollars when measured by the dishonest yardstick of Shylock and the goldites. They are only 50-cent dollars when measured by the blighting, congesting, and paralyzing 200-cent gold dollar. They are only 50-cent dollars when measured by the cruel measure which makes cotton 5 cents a pound and doubles every debt and all taxes, both State and National.

About one month ago, in fact, on April 1, exactly one month ago, I introduced a bill to prohibit gold notes and mortgages in this country; that bill has not yet been reported. If Congress will not pass a bill making these coins a legal tender; if Congress will not pass the bill which I introduced on April 1 to prohibit gold notes and gold mortgages which discriminates against a part of our own money and make gold dearer and debts harder to pay, then I call the attention of the country to the fact that the States have the right to do this under the Constitution. The States have as much right to prohibit gold mortgages as the States have to regulate interest that shall be paid on a note or a mortgage. It is also clear that the States can make gold and silver coins a legal tender.

I quote from Article 1, section 10, subsection 1, of the Constitution of the United States:

"No State shall * * make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts."

What does that mean? It means that the States can make gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts. If it does not mean that it means nothing. It is clear that the States have the right to make these foreign coins a legal tender. If the Constitution did not mean that, why was this clause put in it? I do not think the framers of our Constitution meant when they framed this section that the States would ever make United States coin a legal tender, for who could have ever supposed that the United States would coin money and then demonetize it? But since the United States has done so, I believe the language of this clause of the Constitution applies legally, by every fair construction, with as much force to the trade dollar as it does to foreign coin; and no man will question that the clause of the Constitution gives to the States the right to make these foreign coins a full legal tender when they contain more silver of the same standard fineness than our standard dollar.

If Congress, which has the delegated power to coin moneey and regulate the value thereof, will not make its own coin which it has coined a legal tender, if it will not make these foreign coins according to this bill a legal tender which are heavier than our own dollar, then I say the States have that right, and I hope the States of this Union will proceed on this line if Congress will not give them this relief. In my opinion it is unconstitutional for Congress to refuse to coin silver. The States delegated to Congress the great and important function and duty to coin both gold and silver. Congress violates this trust when it refuses to coin silver. But the States did reserve the right to make gold and silver coins a legal tender, and certainly it seems that the hour has come when the States should proceed to exercise this reserved power in the interest of stagnated business and a suffering people.

But the surest way for the people to get relief and restore good government is for them to drive the gold gamblers from power next November.

A CARD TO THE POPULISTS

AND SOME COMMENTS THEREON BY CONGRESSMAN HARRY SKINNER.

The Attitude of Certain Members of the State Committee Stated and Explained—An Appeal to Acquiesce in the Opinion of the Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, '96.—It is apparent from sensational newspaper reports and the numerous letters I have received, from all sections of the State, that erroneous and conflicting statements have gone out to the public about the action of the Populist State Executive committee, which assembled in the city of Raleigh, on the 16th inst. To correct these erroneous statements I beg to hand for publication a paper drawn up and signed at the time by five members of the committee.

To the Populists of North Carolina:

As members of your Central and State Executive committee which convened in Raleigh, on the 16th of April, 1896, we desire to make for your information the following statement:

That at 4 o'clock p. m. the committee held a conference with visiting representative Populists—some sixty or more—from the various sections of the State, from which it was evident from the concensus of opinion there expressed that the Populists of North Carolina are opposed to co-operation on the electoral ticket, but are in favor of co-operation with the Republican party in State and local tickets—the Governor being conceded to the Populists. This opinion was based upon the belief that the general results would mean more for silver than a straight fight, which in the opinion of the subscribers, would mean either the surrender or loss of the results of 1894, or a complete Republican victory, which we deprecated.

At night, in room 48, in the Park hotel, there was held an executive meeting of the committee, practically in sentiment as expressed, the committee standing nine to eight against co-operation upon any terms that did not pledge the Republicans to vote for the principles of the Populist Party, and not to vote for any man for any office, who would vote for a single standard. The subscribing members of your committee contended for what they knew was the concensus of opinion of the afternoon conference, and what we believe to be the Populist sentiment of the State. We were over-ruled by a majority of the committee, and as this is a matter of grave importance, to the Populist Party, we deem it proper in justice to ourselves and the people, and for the purpose of securing harmony in our ranks, to make the simple statement and to refer the matter of co-operation to each county and district and to the Populist State convention for its final determination.

(Signed) HARRY SKINNER,
CYRUS THOMPSON,
J. Y. HAMRICK,
THEO. WHITE,
J. H. PARKER.

Raleigh, N. C., April 17, 1896.

It will be seen from this paper that the signers thereof, regarded the authority of the committee only recommendatory, to the county, district and State conventions, to which all of our differences should be referred for final settlement within the organization.

It will be observed further, that the committee were unanimous against co-operation with the Republicans unless the Governor should be conceded to the Populists, and a majority of the committee were against it with this concession; unless the Republicans should agree to support an electoral ticket pledged to vote for a free silver candidate for President. A minority of the committee thought the latter unreasonable and was equivalent to laying down conditions which the Republicans at this time could and would not accept.

It is proper to state in justice to the majority of the committee that no formal yea and nay vote was taken upon my proposition for the reason that in our deliberations we never reached a point for practical results, but the situation was fully canvassed, each member taking a position, so that the status of the committee was known to all, and upon this basis it was embraced in the above statement.

Every patriotic Populist in the State must be impressed that as an organization we are passing through a serious crisis that threatens the disintegration of our party and at such periods, it is always safe to let the people from township to State conventions, settle the policy of a party as we can always trust them to act both wisely and with patriotism. I am constrained to impress upon these respective conventions to act strictly within the letter of the organization—the minority acquiescing to the will of the majority in each township, county, district and State convention—otherwise, disruption and disintegration is inevitable. It is our duty to realize our responsibility to the people of North Carolina and good faith and consistent action require us to use our full influence to retain the local government, fair ballot and six per cent. interest law, won in 1894, and through these to secure the best local and State government possible under existing conditions. We must look at the State as a whole, and look forward to the probable results in November and so act, as to attain the most results for silver at 16 to 1, as this is the paramount issue in which is involved the happiness and prosperity, not only of North Carolina and America, but of the entire human race.

HARRY SKINNER.

MORE CONVENTION WORK.

Old Parties Continue to Work at Cross Purposes—Declaring for Goldbuggery in Some States and Financial Reform in Others.

The Democratic State convention of Michigan endorsed the Cleveland administration and adopted a straddle-bug platform—the national platform of 1892. This is one State which the silver Democrats thought they would be sure to carry. But the "administration" was too strong for them. Already it is openly charged that a majority of silver delegates were elected, but that many of them sold out to goldbugs.

The Illinois Republican convention adopted a straightout gold standard platform and endorsed McKinley for President. Senator Cullom, of this State, who was a Presidential candidate, is thus eliminated from the race.

Vermont Republicans endorsed McKinley and declared for a gold standard. This State is one which Reed fully expected to carry for the Presidential nomination.

Georgia Republicans broke up in a row after electing two delegations to the national convention. They did nothing else.

The Pennsylvania Democratic convention declared for gold, declared against silver and endorsed ex-Gov. R. E. Pattison, of that State, for President.

The Mississippi State Democratic convention declared for silver without regard to the stand of other nations, and instructed its delegates to vote for no man who was not pledged to this measure. Senator Walthall was endorsed for the Vice-Presidency.

The "gold wing" of the Nebraska Democracy headed by Jackass Sterling Morton, held a convention and declared against free silver. Last week the "silver wing" of the Democracy of this State, headed by W. J. Bryan met in convention and declared in favor of silver. Both conventions elected delegations to the national convention and there will be a contest. The Nebraska Democracy is in a "beautiful mess."

The Raleigh Signal has been revived with Mr. J. C. L. Harris as editor. It is a Republican organ and disclaims that it is the representative of any man or faction. Mr. Harris is a pungent writer, and he will make an interesting document of the Signal.

"Something to Crow About."

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

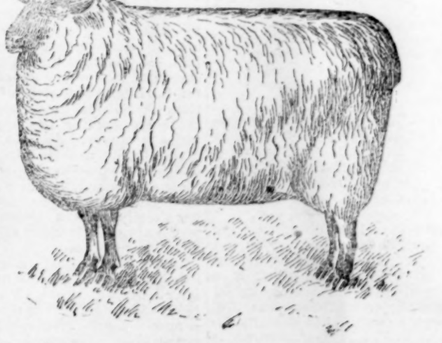
The largest piece of good tobacco ever sold for 10 cents and The 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.



They have added a Tailoring Department this year

And make Suits to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

Headquarters for the Best, Only

BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale at All Times.

80 PRIZES WON THE PAST TWO YEARS.

ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock If You Buy of Us

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

ADDRESS OCCONEECHEE FARM, DURHAM, N. C.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

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—FROM—

High Scoring Thoroughbred Poultry.

We also breed Rabbits, Guinea Pigs and other pets.

Complete Catalogue on application

PRICES LOW.

Alamance Farm, Graham, N. C.

BANKS L. HOLT, Proprietor. J. P. KERR, Manager

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., May 7, 1896.

POLK MONUMENT.

LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIBUTE TO BUILD IT.

Take Up Collections at Every Meeting.

THE CAUCASIAN'S fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Total amount collected up to

March 14th, 1895. - - $883 32

R B Kinsey	1 00
Harris Chapel Alliance, No 1262, Rowan county	32
Oak Ridge Alliance, No, 24, Wake Co.	15 00
Forsyth county Alliance,	10 00
Nash County Alliance	5 00
Catawba Sub-Alliance, No, 1357, Catawba county	2 20
Surry county Alliance	5 00
Robersonville Sub Alliance, No. 985, Martin county,	1 25
Pilot Mt. Alliance No. 2066, Surry Co.	5 00
A C Hoyle, Vance county,	50

PRIZES FOR FARMERS.

The First Bale of Cotton From Wake County Gets $10.00—First Cotton Bloom $1.00—Other Prizes.

Mr. J. A. Higgs, the well known traveling man and Pitt county farmer, authorizes THE CAUCASIAN to make the following announcement:

He will give a prize of $1.00 for the first cotton bloom brought to Raleigh by a Wake county farmer.

$1.00 prize for the first watermelon by a Wake county farmer.

$1.00 prize for the first basket of peaches by a Wake county farmer.

$10.00 for the first bale of cotton by a Wake county farmer.

These prizes are payable at the dry goods store of C. A. Sherwood & Co., Fayetteville St., Raleigh.

WAKE REPUBLICANS.

The County Convention Meets and Splits.

The Republicans of Wake county met here on last Saturday. The convention was nothing less than a noisy, disorderly meeting of political bossism. No party could "point to it with pride." There was a strong fight between the Dockery and Russell factions. The Russell faction scored a victory by electing delegates to the State convention, and then the Dockery faction bolted and set up a convention of their own.

Charges that money was being used to influence delegates were openly made. The CAUCASIAN would like to be able to speak favorably of all conventions, but it cannot possibly offer a word of commendation about this one. A summary of our opinion is that the fewer conventions of this kind the people can have, the better it will be for people and State.

Look Out For Them.

For The Caucasian.]

I desire to warn all good citizens against certain lightening-rod agents who are traveling through the country with swindling schemes. By the request of many who have been swindled, I had prepared a letter for publication which would have shown up those cheats in their proper light; but, considering its length, and knowing your space was valuable, I decided to let this notice take its place. Have nothing to do with these sharpers. Their rods are not what they claim, and it will cost three or four times what they say to rod your house. The lies they tell cannot be enumerated.

C. H. BAINES.

Nashville, N. C., May 1st.

Buie's Creek Academy.

The eighth annual commencement of Buie's Creek Academy will be held at Poe's, Harnett county, on May 21st. Elegant invitation cards announce the event. The programme is:

10 A. M.—Music, Recitations and Declarations.

11 A. M.—Contest for Orator's Medal.

12 M.—Literary address by Rev. Dr. J. C. Kilgo.

3 P. M.—Contest for Declaimer's Medal.

7:30 P. M.—Contest for Reciter's Medal.

Turlington Institute.

Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis will deliver the address at the tenth annual commencement of Turlington Institute, on June 3rd, 1896.

Political Notice.

Our friends will please remember the HARRISON HOUSE is still headquarters for the parties, at the same prices, $1.00 per day. Come one, come all. MRS. E. M. HARRISON,

Proprietress.

The new announcement of the Elkin Manufacturing Company in this paper is of interest, especially to wool growers. They convert wool with almost any fabric, and make a specialty of blankets. Send to this company for a card of samples. They will show you just what you can have made. If you are not a wool grower you will learn from the company that they can and will make you up a suit of clothing that will delight you in price, quality and fit.

IMMENSE INCREASE

In Cotton Acreage and Sales of Commercial Fertilizers in North Carolina.

The State Agricultural Department has issued a bulletin stating that the sales of commercial fertilizers in North Carolina this season, nearly all for use on cotton, are 50 per cent. greater than last year at this date and thirty per cent. greater than ever before; that the total sales are over two and a half million dollars and that it will require one-third of last year's cotton crop to pay for this year's fertilizers.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.,
Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucuous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The National Congress

[Continued From First Page.

man and other monopolists were continually saying something about the lack of revenue, and thus trying to inject a tariff discussion into the Senate. Mr. Teller told some plain truths. He said the press and some people were trying to find excuse for the issue of the $262,000,000 of bonds on account of shortage of revenue. Then he said:

"I want to go back to 1890, when the Democratic party was not responsible for legislation and the Republican party was. We passed then what has been known as the McKinley law, a law which seems just now to be in great favor and very popular, although, I believe, it cost us the following election.

The McKinley law did not provide a sufficiency of revenue; everybody knows that it did not, and I think it but fair and honest to say that if there had been no change of administration there would still have been a deficiency of revenue under that law. The condition of the country was such that it was impossible that there should not have been a deficiency. In each of the four months preceding the incoming administration of Mr. Cleveland there was a deficiency in the government receipts amounting on an average to over a million dollars a month, and we got through with that fiscal year, which ended in June, 1893, with a surplus of $2,300,000.

Then came what is known as the panic of 1893, in which the consumption and consequently the importation of foreign products fell off, which, of course, produced a falling off in the revenues. It must be born in mind, that from the time that this administration came into power, and before they had had an opportunity to do the damage that we on our side recognize that they did in the passage of the Wilson-Gorman-law—there had been a failure of revenue in nearly every month after the administration came in. If there was any month in which there was not a deficiency, it was in the first months in which the administration took office.

"The McKinley bill would never be re-enacted," said Mr. Teller, "and if it was it would not bring prosperity."

"Traversing the country and shouting is a band of men who have labeled their candidates the 'advance agent of prosperity.' The people who look to him as the savior will find they have been deluded and deceived. The agent of prosperity is not in sight and will not be in sight until this system of finance of ours is changed."

"I look with fear and trembling," he added, "upon the result of our convention at St. Louis." He felt, he concluded, that the party ought not to be carried away by the false and lying shibboleth of sound money. If the convention of the party to which he belonged, and to which he is proudly attached, should declare that gold, and gold alone, shall measure the values of the world, he had no hesitation in saying how he would act. "When the organization to which I belong," said he, "ceases to represent my sentiments and my judgment, I cease to act with it. I should despise myself, if, holding the view I do, I should lift my hand to put in power any man who could exercise from the executive chamber the slightest influence to continue the present system of finance."

"As I speak, Mr. President, so shall I vote, in the interest, as I believe, of the great masses of men in this country; and in the interest, as I believe, of the great masses of men throughout Christendom." [Applause in the galleries.]

HOUSE.

Nine pension bills introduced.

Thursday, April 30.—Senate.

Eight pension bills were introduced.

Mr. Pritchard presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Raleigh, N. C., praying that an increased appropriation be made for gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States.

In the discussion of the naval appropriation bill Senator Gorman secured the adoption of an amendment providing that two, instead of four, new battle ships should be built. It was estimated that this would decrease the naval appropriation by about sixteen million dollars, as each ship with its full armor will cost about eight million dollars each.

HOUSE.

Twelve pension bills introduced.

Mr. Shuford introduced a bill to secure the debt of the United States against the several Pacific railroads, and provide a fair and full test on government ownership of railroads, etc.

Friday, May 1.—Senate.

Six pension bills were introduced.

Senator Butler introduced a bill which is probably far reaching in its provisions. It is given elsewhere with the comments of the Senator.

To-day Senator Tillman made a speech in which he rattled the dry bones of the old party fossils and "stiffs" in the Senate. We will give extracts from this speech in a subsequent issue.

HOUSE.

Twelve pension bills introduced.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill for the establishment of a soldiers' home at Southern Pines, N. C.

Also, a bill for the re-establishment of the United States Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C.

Saturday, May 2.—Senate.

Fourteen pension bills introduced.

Mr. Pritchard introduced a bill for the establishment of a soldiers' home at Southern Pines, N. C.

The naval appropriation bill was discussed.

Mr. Bacon, (Dem.) Georgia, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that bids for armor for vessels shall not be received if they exceed $350 a ton. The steel trust has heretofore been charging the government about $600 per ton, while the cost of production was not more than $250. The bill was passed and is a disgrace to statesmanship. In the words of Senator Allen the bill had been loaded down; and that, if it did not smell now, it would after a time. It reeked with favoritism and jobbery from top to bottom, and in the center from core to article and from article to core."

HOUSE.

Five pension bills were passed.

The bankruptcy bill was discussed during the day, and was passed.

Shameful and Open Bribery.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—(Special)—The result of the Democratic convention in Michigan is all the talk here. Until a month ago, the silver men only counted on carrying three districts. Latterly it has looked as if they would carry it all except Detroit. The gold men are elated, and say they will now win. A Democratic silver Senator said to-day: "I have not the detailed account from the convention. The people elected a majority of delegates who claimed to be silver. I have information that there was shameful and open bribery."

Senator Allen, the Nebraska Populist, indulged in some political predictions in the Senate last week, says the Washington Post. He said that the Republican Party would be victorious at the next election and that the Democratic Party would go out of power for a third of a century. At the Democratic National Convention there would be a great bolt in the ranks of that party, one wing going to the Populists and the other becoming gold bugs. For the Republican Party he saw only a rocky road until 1900, when it, too, would go out of power and give place to a party of the people.

NERVE RESTORER.

A Natural Remedy for Diseases of the Nervous System—Fifteen Years an Invalid.

J. W. Draper, of Gainsboro, Tenn., writes: "For fifteen years previous to our marriage my wife had been a constant sufferer, never able to do the slightest work. Many times, when she attempted to do some little thing, she was compelled to take her bed. When we were married the doctor said she could not live six months. Her nervous system was deranged from the drugs and strong medicines she had been obliged to take; but, notwithstanding all this, after a course of Pe-ru-na, she has wonderfully improved, until now she is the very picture of health, doing her own housework and cooking for several boarders besides."

Pe-ru-na is a natural and efficient nerve tonic. It strengthens and restores the activity of every nerve in the body. Through the use of Pe-ru-na the weakened or overworked nerves resume their natural strength and the blood vessels begin at once to regulate the flow according to nature's laws. Congestions immediately disappear. It is through its operation upon the nervous system that Pe-ru-na has attained such a world-wide reputation as a sure and reliable catarrh cure.

For free spring book address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

POPS VICTORIOUS IN CLEVELAND.

The Plans of Democratic Election Thieves Overridden—Populist Quinn Gets the Office of Court Clerk.

For the Caucasian.]

FALLSTON, N. C., May 1.—There was a big crowd in Shelby on the first Monday of court, composed of all political parties, the Populists being largely in the majority. On that day Judge Burwell's decision was announced which was in favor of J. H. Quinn, Populist, and against T. D. Lattimore, Democrat, for the office of Superior court clerk. The news flashed over town at lightning speed and "struck terror" to the hearts of the Democrats. It caused them to have sad countenances and a far-away look. The Pops never saw a Democrat's tooth that day, while on the other hand the decision brought pleasure to the hearts of the Populists, and their countenances lit up with a bright smile to know that their claims were vindicated.

The people of this (Cleveland county), are solid almost to a man for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. They have no use for goldbugs, "straddlebugs" nor any other kind of a bug that wears the yellow stripe.

We endorse the course of Senator Butler on fusion. We can't afford to lay our principles aside and vote either directly or indirectly for a goldbug who cares nothing for principle. If we could fuse on an honorable basis, without destroying our principle, why then we would say fuse.

We favor the combination of all the free silver forces. Let us get together and fight for our common cause and win a battle that will go down in history as the greatest that has ever been waged on the American soil for a common people. The American people, conservative as we are, can no longer disguise the truth that we are facing a revolution. Not like that in whose throes, a century ago, our nation was born, not like that which well nigh dismembered it in our own time, but a revolution which, for all that, shall know no backward movement, no check until the dream of our Constitution shall be realized, and all men are not only free but equal.

The men who make corn and oats are beginning to try their hand at making laws. With their hardened hands the people are writing for themselves a new proclamation of emancipation. Our strength is growing. With increasing knowledge this unrest has grown beyond the reach of sneers, beyond the palliation of promises. The hour of delusion is overpassed forever for a people who begin to read and think for themselves. Every man between our two oceans must be taught that when he sells his vote, either for money or office, he sells his manhood—his freedom.

Long live THE CAUCASIAN that it may continue to battle for the great reform movement, till the people will be able to cry out with one accord, the victory is ours.

REFORMER.

RUTHERFORD POPS.

They Are Too Cranky to Do Anything Except Stand By Principle—And They Say So.

THE CAUCASIAN has given no publicity to a certain card issued by two gentlemen recently, and had not intended to, but to comply with a request of Rutherford county Populists, we present what they say about it. The Rutherford Pops seem to have written a sort of letter to those two gentlemen and here it is:

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.,
April 30, 1896.

D. H. GILL, Henderson, N. C.

DEAR SIR: A quorum of the executive committee of the Populists of Rutherford county, got together last Monday, at the office of Chairman C. L. Harris, to consider your "Card to the Public." All who are standing squarely on the Omaha platform were invited to assist us in the consideration, and an expression of opinion was obtained from all—from the supporter, four years ago of old Weaver, the egg-target, and his representative in these parts—Mary Ann, to the patriot who has not yet voted with us but declares his intention so to do.

And it was unanimously agreed not to send a delegate to Raleigh, on the 13th of May, as that would tend to "divide the working class of people." But the politicians are requested to postpone all nominations until crops are laid by so the farmers can have a hand in the nominations.

I was instructed to inform you and the public of this decision.

The committee also resolved, unanimously, "That we stand squarely on the Omaha platform."

Allow me to apologize for the Populists of Rutherford. They are a peculiar set of men. I honestly believe every man of them would be willing to give every office in the United States to the Republicans, just to have the laws favoring the usurers and speculators repealed, and other laws enacted in the interest of the business and industrial classes. They would probably do the same with the Democrats. If that seemed impossible they appear willing to divide offices with those we wish to serve the money power, just to have some of the most unjust and oppressive laws repealed. But unless they can see that the "working class of people" are to be benefited they don't seem to care for the offices.

Aren't they a curious, hard-headed set?

Why cannot they do like the voters in the old parties? Just let the usurers and "financiers" fix up the laws for themselves, while they content their souls with getting some spoils of office for their leaders.

Why can't they just trot along in the party collar like a team of well broken mules, when some big office-seeker sets the pace for them?

But they won't do it, and it *is* aggravating to a man who wants to get into office by serving two masters.

A. K. D. WALLACE,
Sec. P. P. Ex. Com. Rutherford Co.

The old parties are, by the tariff, like hungry curs over a bone. They hate to give it up as a bone of contention. They will still try to make it the political issue. They will not succeed in this but they will die hard. A "tariff" convention has been called to meet at Detroit on the second of June.

POLITICAL POT-POURPI.

Condensed Mention Of What People Are Saying And What Parties Are Doing.

Bird's Eye View of Events as Pictured by the Press—Expressions of Opinion by Some People Who Know—And Some Who Think They Know.

Senator Tillman says that if the National Democratic convention fails to nominate a silver man the South Carolina Democrats will walk out of the party. Senator Irby, of the same State, differs with Senator Tillman and says:

"I do not believe that there is one man in a hundred who will leave the Democratic party if a free silver candidate is not named. I am a free silver man myself, and I talked with hundreds of my constituents on the subject, so that I know whereof I speak. They want to be Democrats, and they have no sympathy with the threat of some of the silver men to leave the Democratic party if they do not get all they want."

The fight between the gold and free coinage Democrats in Kentucky is to be to the bitter death. There is to be no compromise, no coalition of forces. The authority for this statement is Senator Blackburn himself.

Determined to put an end to the stories that have been persistently circulated as to a compromise in Kentucky, Senator Blackburn dictated to the reporter of The Post the following statement:

"No compromise or adjustment has ever been offered from the gold men to me. I surely have never suggested one to them. I never saw my way clear to compromise a principle, and in this case I have no desire to make the experiment. In the coming State convention in Kentucky the issue between the gold monometallists and my people will be definitely and finally settled, if my counsels shall prevail. With me there is no middle ground."

Mr. Holton, Republican chairman, is reported as saying that the Republicans will never concede the right to nominate the Governor. Then he is further reported as saying that fusion with the Populists will "fuse." Populists are saying but little though they know a lot more about this than Mr. Holton seems to know.

A sort of scrapping match is in progress between the two "leading" Democratic papers. They are the News and Observer (NOW talking for silver) and the Charlotte Observer (goldbug). The Charlotte Observer reads what the News and Observer prints and then says the "sappers and miners are at work" trying to destroy the Democratic party. The News and Observer reads what the Charlotte Observer prints and then says:

"If Mr. Holton, chairman of the Republican State executive committee desired to direct the policy of the Charlotte Observer in the interest of the Republican party, he would not care to cross a 't' or dot an 'i,' by way of changing its present policy, or would he, according to a recent utterance, change a single sentence in the flopping letter of his late antagonist, ex-Congressman John S. Henderson. As long as it continues its present course, the Republicans need no daily organ in the State. The Observer is making more votes for them than a straight Republican paper could make."

While Senator Teller, of Colorado, declares that he will not support the Republican ticket if a goldbug is nominated, Senator Wolcott, of the same State, says he will go with the Republican party anywhere all the time. Both these Senators are Republicans.

A former Democratic official of the House, himself a free silver advocate, has made a canvass of the members of the Democratic National committee on the financial question, and announces that the poll stands 31 to 20 in favor of the gold standard. Prior to the Alabama convention the poll stood 32 to 19, but the change of the member from Alabama reduced the majority one.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who bolted the National silver convention at Memphis last year and tried to set up a silver-in-the-Democratic-party concern of his own, is not commanding much respect. His own home goes against him as is shown by the following:

"Memphis, Tenn., the home of Senator Harris, has endorsed the administration's financial policy. The Democrats of the county (Shelby) held their primaries Tuesday evening, and the gold men outnumbered the silver men three to one. The county convention was held yesterday and the following dispatch tells the result:

"'Memphis, Tenn., April 29.—Hon. Josiah Patterson, Washington, D. C.: Gold platform adopted. Cleveland, Carlisle, Patterson endorsed. Delegates instructed accordingly. Vote, gold, 117; silver, 27. COLTON GREENE.'"

This is a sample of how the Democratic party is for silver.

Abner McKinley, a brother of the Presidential candidate was in Washington last week on his way North from a visit to the South. He had a long talk with Senator Pritchard, who told him that in all probability the North Carolina convention would instruct for McKinley.

Mr. F. L. Carr, a student of the University, who is preparing a paper on the condition of agriculture in North Carolina, addressed a series of questions to Col. R. W. Wharton, an educated and prominent farmer of Beaufort county. One of Mr. Carr's questions was: "What do you consider to be the cause of the farmer's bad condition to-day?" In answering this question, Col. Wharton, whose views on any questions anywhere are entitled to great weight, said:

"The adoption of the gold standard in our country whereby the profits of his labor are cut down from 50 to 100 per cent, while his necessary expenditures are nearly as great as formerly."

The public debt of the U. S. increased nearly six million dollars during the month of April. Oh yes! Good times!! Prosperity returning. No individual is such an egregious fool as to claim that he is prospering when debts grow on him. How much less of a fool is a statesmen that will make such a claim.

MAKES PEOPLE WELL.

Most Remarkable Remedy in the World.

Far Superior to Ordinary Sarsaparillas, Nervines or Bitters.

The True Medicine for Lost Nervous Strength.

Without an Equal in Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

Great Cures Effected by Paine's Celery Compound.

WHAT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Proved by Success Where All Else Has Failed.

There is one true specific for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system, and that is the Paine's celery compound so generally prescribed by physicians. It is the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, and kidney troubles. For the latter Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

Sufferers from neuralgia, neuralgic headaches and rheumatism should stop short their morphine, quinine and such pain-killing drugs. No cure can be hoped for from these temporizers. There is one way of getting rid forever of the causes of all this suffering; that is by taking Paine's celery compound. In this great modern remedy the real means to health is attended to; sleep is make sound and refreshing, the appetite improves and the nerves stop complaining, because they get the nutriment that nature requires. This is the fundamental, rational way that Paine's celery compound takes to be able to cope successfully with diseases of the liver, kidneys and stomach, and to guarantee a complete return of sound sleep, good digestion and a quiet, well regulated nervous system.

PERSIA'S RULER SHOT.

The Shah Assassinated While Entering a Shrine—Murderer Captured in the Act.

TEHERAN, Persia, May 1.—While the Shah was entering the Inner Court of the Shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, six miles south of this city, this afternoon, he was shot and fatally wounded.

Immediately after the Shah was shot he was carried to his carriage, and in it conveyed to the palace in this city. There he was attended by Dr. Thologan, his chief physician, and other physicians who were hastily sent for. But, in spite of their combined efforts, his majesty expired soon after his arrival at the palace, or at about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The assassin, who was promptly arrested, is said to be a Sayyid, from Kerman, or from the province of that name. It is believed that the murderer has accomplices.

The death of this ruler recalls some incidents that made him unpopular among "civilized" people. For instance when in London he told the Princess of Wales that the evening costumes of the ladies were unfitted for decent society, and indulged in other remarks that no amount of softening or mitigation would make suitable for reproduction in a family newspaper.

When invited to be the guest of the Prince of Wales to witness the Derby, he declined, saying: "I know already that one horse can outrun another."

He scandalized all England by giving a dinner to which he invited people of every kind. The affair wound up in a row which required a battalion of police to quell. The Shah tried to do publicly what he had seen going on privately in England, and a riot was the consequence. He was summarily bundled out of England and the Queen was so mad with him that she flatly refused to see him to say good bye.

The Silver Craze.

Wilmington Dispatch.]

If all the men who advocate the free coinage of silver are crazy there is a great host of crazy people in the United States at this time. If the goldbugs feel alarmed at being surrounded by a set of howling lunatics, they perhaps had better seek personal safety in Lombard street, England, where everybody is of sound mind. The "lunatics" would be delighted to see them go.

Miners Wages Reduced.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 2.—More than nine thousand miners of the Birmingham district have had their wages reduced two and a half cents per ton, according to contracts between the miners and the Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railroad Co.

[But the price of coal has been going up for some months past. Do you see?]

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches, a year old, fresh as when picked. I use the California Cold process, do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in ten minutes. Last week I sold directions to over 120 families; anyone will pay a dollar for directions, when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such, and feel confident any one can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and complete directions, to any one of your readers, for eighteen two-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc., to me.

FRANCIS CASEY,
St. Louis, Mo.

May 7, e-o-w—9t

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, etc. I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 805, Delray, Mich. [ap961y

Corn

is a vigorous feeder and responds well to liberal fertilization. On corn lands the yield increases and the soil improves if properly treated with fertilizers containing not under 7% actual

Potash.

A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boosting special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

Dismay To Democratic Bossism.

For The Caucasian.]

EDWARD, N. C., May 1.—If the goldbug machines of the two old parties have set Beaufort county down in their column they had as well change their figures. There is great approval here of the action of Chairman Butler and his committee in not fusing with the Republicans except upon principle—an action that carries dismay to Democratic bossim, for a large percentage of their rank and file are now folding their tents to march into the Populist camp.

F. HOELL.

A Voice From Robeson.

A. A. Williford, in Progressive Farmer.]

"Wouldn't the Populists put themselves in just as ridiculous a position, by fusing with a goldbug faction as Hoke Smith and ex Speaker Crisp of Georgia as campaign companions, one a goldbug, advocating a gold standard; the other a silverite, wanting free silver, if he can get it through the Democratic party, but wouldn't accept it otherwise—two men riding one horse, but going in opposite directions. What a spectacle! My sentiment, and I believe that I express the sentiment of the Populists in Robeson county, is vote for no goldbug, not even for a township constable.

A Tip From Davidson.

A. M. Hunter, in Progressive Farmer.]

Now, brothers, go to thinking; always bear in mind that the principles we advocate and are going to follow are worth millions to us, and above all things do not let anything get into your head but the benefit we hope to bring to the masses. The grateful thanks that millions of suffering men, women and children will accord to us if we stand shoulder to shoulder and win the battle for the enslaved suffering hosts of our countrymen, even if we have to yield a small point or two, of our pet opinions, will be ample pay.

Everything Free!

The little demys and reps and rep and demy goldbug papers that sneeze when Grover Sherman and John Cleveland take snuff can have a picnic this campaign. They can reduce expenses very much and still have full papers. Here is a copy of a notice being sent to all papers:

THEY WILL COST YOU NOTHING!

If you want a Page of Sound Currency Plates every fourth week, or every second week, FREE OF ALL EXPENSE, except transportation charges, you can obtain them by placing your order with the

SOUND CURRENCY COMMITTEE,
REFORM CLUB, 52 William St.,
New York.

They Wilted.

Hickory Mercury.]

We had hoped we could get together on silver and get our Republican friends, as two years ago, to help us make a fight against the gold bugs. But it seems they wilted. So we say to all Populists stand firm on principle. It is better to go down in defeat contending for principle, than to seemingly win by even a slight sacrifice of principle. The issue is a double against a single standard, basic money. Let silver men line up for the fight, and victory is assured.

A Monster Aggregation of Wisdom.

Probably there never before assembled under one roof so much wisdom as assembled and met together in the caucus of the Populists in Congress last week. Leaving out of consideration the eight Representatives, and limiting attention to the Senators present at that high conventicle of sages, when and where before have been such a width of economic lore and such a length of speech as distinguish the Hon. William Morris Stewart, the Hon. William Alfred Peffer, the Hon. Ventus Allen, the Hon. Marion Butler of Honeycutt's the Hon. James Henderson Kyle, and the Hon. John Peter Jones? A mere cold photograph of them would burn wisdom into the dullest and most plutocratic mind.—New York Sun.

There is a lot of truth in the above, but the "feller" who wrote it didn't know it. His "dull and plutocratic mind" is so green that hades itself couldn't burn any wisdom into him.

The Cumnock Coal Company In a Receiver's Hands.

Raleigh, April 28—The Cumnock Coal Company, formerly the Langdon-Henszey Company, at Cumnock, Chatham county, has gone into a receiver's hands. Judge Seymour, of the United States District Court, appointed Samuel Z. Henszey receiver. The Company has been embarassed ever since the explosion last December in which 40 persons were killed.

A Missing Point.

From the Troy Press.]

The Washington Post has a capital cartoon on the Fifty-fourth Congress under the title, "A Finger in Every Pie." Congress is pictured as a big hand, the thumb resting on the Maybrick case, and the fingers on Armenia, Venezuela, Cuba, and Madagascar, respectively. There is one "pie," however, whose interests Congress is not busying itself about. We refer to the United States.

Medal Awarded to a Brave Soldier.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Wilson Smith, now of Rome, N. Y., late Sergeant Company F, New York Artillery, for most distinguished gallantry in action at Washington, N. C., September 6, 1862. This non-commissioned officer (then a private) took command of a gun (the Lieutenant in charge having disappeared) and fired the same so rapidly and effectively that the enemy was repulsed, although for a time a hand to hand conflict with the enemy occurred over the gun.

The River and Harbor bill as it left the House covered $125,500 for North Carolina. As reported to the Senate the North Carolina items have been increased to $183,000 inclusive of $10,000 which it provided for the improvements of the inland water route from Norfolk to Albemarle Sound.

NORTH CAROLINA'S BIG STORE

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

We Do STYLISH DRESS-MAKING

In our own Dress Making Department at moderate prices. None make more stylish and correct costumes. We give the best work—excelling in taste and design other dress-making departments and at much lower prices.

We submit samples of stylish Dress Goods—Silk and Cotton Dress Goods at moderate prices.

We supply Wedding Outfits—Brides' and Brides-maids' Dresses, at very little cost. Write to us for Samples, Estimates and Ideas. We mail our Spring and Summer Catalogue, now ready—ask for one.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Notice---Special Values Aptly illustrating our profit-sharing methods:

36-inch Japanese Kaiki Silks, 25 cents per yard.
24-inch Japanese Habutai Silks, 79 cents per yard—
In printed Wraps, Dresden Persian and Floral effects.
38-inch All Wool Cashmeres—Black and all colors, 35 cents per yard—worth 40 cents.

SILVER IN BEAUFORT.

People Come Together Irrespective of Party and Declare They Will Support No Goldbug for Anything.

For The Caucasian.]

EDWARD, Beaufort Co., N. C., April 25.—A silver meeting, composed of about two hundred and fifty people of the different political parties was held at Edward on the 25th instant. Mr. C. E. Tuten was made chairman of the meeting and W. P. Edwards acted as secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in an address by Mr. O. K. Stilley, of Washington, and he was followed by ringing speeches from Dr. B. Stilley, of this place, and Mr. H. E. Hodges, of Mineola.

A committee on resolutions was appointed by the chairman as follows: Alonzo Stilley (Dem.,) Joseph Bennett (Pop.,) and C. C. Cayton (Dem.)

They reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, We no longer doubt the fact that the demonetization of silver has resulted in the steady appreciation of gold and a correspondingly fall in the prices of products and commodities thereby destroying the debt paying power of our people and producing untold and wide-spread suffering and misery, and

WHEREAS, We are fully convinced of the fact neither industry nor economy upon the part of our people can overcome, offset or counteract the deadly work of a 200 cent gold dollar of to-day. Therefore we, a portion of the voters of Beaufort county in conference assembled in view of the dangers menacing us by the gold conspirators

Resolve 1. That we believe that the silver question is to-day the paramount national issue before the people of the United States.

2. That we are unalterably opposed to our present financial system which tends to congest the money in the banks and money centers, fatal to commercial enterprise, destructive to national progress and the best interests of the masses of the people.

3. That we favor the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

4. That we do hereby pledge ourselves to use every honorable means in our power to elect as members to our State Legislature, Representatives to Congress and all National officers bona fide silver men, and that WE WILL NOT SUPPORT any single standard man of any party for a national office, and that we unite in one supreme effort to free ourselves and our children from the destructive domination of the money power.

C. E. TUTEN, Ch'm.
W. P. EDWARDS, Sec'y.

THE PEOPLE CALL MEETINGS.

Coming Together to Talk About the Great Issues of the Day.

Mr. W. R. Henry will deliver his great speech, entitled, "More Money or the People Against Plutocracy," in Dallas, Saturday, May 9th, 1896, in the court house at 11 o'clock. Every one is invited to hear this distinguished orator discuss the great political issues of the day.

NOTICE.

The People's Party convention will convene at 10 o'clock sharp on the same day to elect delegates to the State Congressional and Senatorial conventions; also to elect a county executive committee, and such other business as may come before the convention.

W. M. BELL,
Chairman People's Party Executive Committee for Gaston County, N. C.

A Cute Colored Pension Peddler.

As a pension swindler W. H. Hopkins, colored, who is now in jail at Monroe, La., awaiting trial by the United States District Court, seems entitled to a chromo. He is a bright mulatto, twenty-three years of age, and there are over twenty indictments against him. His plan was to induce negro women to swear that their husbands had served in the Federal army. He would forge all the necessary "documents," which successfully passed muster before the department at Washington. He is said to have had five hundred widows on his string. In an interview he refused to talk of his forgeries, but said he had spent the greater part of his life in New Orleans, was educated at the Leland University, lived at Black Hawk, Concordia parish, for two years, and had made his living by farming and getting up pension applications.

"Prosperity" Wages.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor statistics, gives the following facts and figures regarding the yearly average rate of wages earned by common unskilled laborers: Only 8 out of 100 earn as high as $450 per annum; 39 out of 100 earn as high as $341; 30 out of 100 earn but $277 per year; 13 out of each 100 earn but $216 per year; 5 out of each 100 earn $150, and 2 out of a hundred earn but $82 annually.

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Hot Springs, owned by the United States Government and under its direct supervision, is the World's Sanitarium. Write to A. A. Gallalar, Southern Passenger Agent, Iron Mountain Route No. 103 Reed House, Chattanooga, Tenn, and you will receive by return mail free of charge an elegant Illustrated book giving full particulars, cost of living, benefits to be derived, etc, etc.

North Carolina Republican State Convention, Raleigh, N. C. May 14th, 1896.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell round trip tickets to Raleigh and return at low rates, the following applying from points indicated:

Charlotte, N. C.	$7 30
Durham, N c,	1 50
Gastonia, N c,	8 00
Greensboro, N c,	4 05
Goldsboro, N c,	2 50
Marion, N c,	9 20
Rural Hall, N c,	5 65
Selma, N c,	1 50
Winston-Salem, N c,	5 05

Tickets to be sold May 12th, 13th and 14th final limit May 18th; continuous passage in each direction. The rates from intermediate points not indicated above, will be in same proportion. Apply to agent Southern Railway for full information.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for

$3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $3.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 25 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box F.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LIFE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

VITALIS PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS. It quickly and surely removes Nervousness, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Evil Dreams, Wasting diseases and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. Restores Lost Vitality, Power and Failing Memory. Wards off Insanity and consumption. Cures when all others fail. Insist on having VITALIS, no other. Can be carried in the vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package or six for $5.00 with a guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Circular Free. Address

CALUMET MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

WALTER R HENRY,

Attorney at Law,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the

THE HEAVENS IN MAY.

Lunar Phases—The Extent of Visible Horizon and How to Find It—The Constellations.

During the month of May the moon will present her phases as follows: Last quarter on the 4th, new, on the 12th, first quarter on the 20th, and full on the 26th. In many, a vague notion exists as to the meaning of the word horizon. We will here speak only of the visible horizon which is the line where the sky and earth seem to meet; this line on land is more or less broken and rugged, but on a calm sea it is a true circle. The expanse of this visible horizon depends upon the elevation of the observer's eye above the surface of the sea. The following is a very simple rule by which to find the distance of the horizon: Take the elevation of the observer's eye expressed in feet, increase it by its own half, and then take the square root of the sum and the result will be the distance of the horizon in miles.

For instance, suppose the observer's eye to be at an elevation of 24 feet above the water; then to this add 12 feet and the square root of the sum is 6——: hence 6 miles is the distance of the horizon.

Looking skyward about 9 o'clock in the evenings during this month we perceive that several of the most beautiful constellations of the heavens which were visible last month have now disappeared in the distant west, while others not before visible have made their appearance in the eastern heavens. Prominent among the latter is *Ophinchus*. This constellation occupies a large area of the mid-heaven, directly south of Hercules. Ras Alhague is the principal star in the constellation. To the south of *Ophinchus* we behold *Scorpio*, The Scorpion, just emerging above the eastern horizon. *Scorpio* is the eigth sign and the ninth constellation in the order of the Zodiac, and it is one of the most interesting clusters of stars to be seen in the southern hemisphere.

In the infancy of Astronomy the autumnal equinox took place when the sun was in *Scorpio*. It can be distinguished by the remarkable lustre and the position of its largest stars. Antares, situated in the heart of the Scorpion is the brightest star. Indeed, Antares is the most brilliant star in all that region of the heavens and may be easily distinguished by its peculiar red appearance. This is an important star to navigators, for they use it from which to reckon the moon's distance in computing their longitude at sea. South and east of Antares is a succession of eight or nine bright stars which sweep around in a half circle, terminating in several small stars, forming the tail of the Scorpion which extends into the milky way.

To the west of *Scorpio*, we see *Libra*, The Balance, which contains but few large stars: but it is, however, at this time honored with the presence of the magnificent planet Saturn. This fact will enable the reader to more readily point out the Balance. It is chiefly noted as having been once the constellation which the sun entered at the time of the autumnal equinox; at which time the constellation Libra coincided with the sign Libra. But in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the sign Libra now corresponds with the constellation *Virgo*; so that the autumnal equinox now occurs when the sun is in the constellation *Virgo*. North of *Ophiucus* is Hercules whose principal star is Ras Algethi which may be distinguished by means of another bright star of the same magnitude—5 degrees least by southeast of it.

To the northeast of Hercules we see *Libra*, which contains the bright star Vega whose color is a shining white. The eastern part of Libra is situated on the edge of the Milky Way. Just rising east of Lyora is *Cygnus*, The Swan, which is one of the few constellations that show some resemblance to the animals whose names they bear. This constellation is represented as a swan flying down the Milky Way towards the south. Northwest of Hercules we see the circumpolar constellation *Draco*, The Dragon. High up the heavens north of Draco is *Ursa Minor*, The Little Bear; while to the southwest of Draco is *Ursa Major*, The Great Bear, which is just a little past the meridian. This great constellation is one of the easiest in the heavens to learn. It is recognized by the figure of a larger and more perfect dipper than the one in the Little Bear.

The bottom of the Dipper now lies towards us with the handle on the right. The two western stars of the bowl are called the Pointers, because if the line which connects them be continued in a northern direction it will pass through the pole star. These two Pointers are 5 degrees apart and since they are always visible in our latitude it is well to use them as a standard of measure by which we can determine the distances of other stars in the ever interesting heavens above us. On the opposite side of the pole star from the Great Bear and the Dragon, we see the constellations *Cepheus*, *Cassiopeia* and *Perseus* situated in the midst of the Milky Way; while in a southeastern direction from the Great Bear is *Bootes*, The Bear Driver, which is represented by the figure of a huntsman in the act of pursuing the Great Bear around the pole of the heavens. The principal star in this constellation is Arcturus a reddish, first magnitude star situated in the knee of the Bear Driver.

With the exception of Sirius, Arcturus is the brightest star to be seen in our latitude. South of Bootes is the Zodiacal constellation Virgo which, with its scattering stars, occupies a large region in the heavens. While to the west of Virgo is *Leo*, The Lion, which contains a large number of very bright stars—the brightest one of which is Regulus, situated in the breast of the Lion. To the north of Regulus there are five bright stars arranged in the form of a sickle, with Regulus as the handle.

To the south of Leo and Virgo we see the Crater, *Hydra*, the Crow and Centaurus. West of Leo is *Cancer* slowly winding its way towards the western horizon. This constellation can be easily distinguished now by its harboring in its midst that most magnificent of all the planets, Jupiter, While *Auriga*, *Gemini*, *Canis*, *Minor* and *Monoceros* are either setting or on the point of so doing.

W. A. GUTHRIGHT.

Give The a Farm Name.

Progressive Farmer]

It has been frequently suggested that great good would result from each farmer placing his name and that of his farm in a conspicuous place on his barn or road gate. Not only would persons driving for the first time to the place more easily find it, but it would add much pleasure and interest to people driving from place to place. This latter result would have especial effect with regard to well kept and pretty houses. An observing person will seldom pass a beautiful farm without a desire to know who is its enterprising owner. If such a practice were general, a marked improvement in the appearance of our farms, and therefore our country, could not fail to result. Every tidy man would feel a heightened interest in making his farm front roadsides, etc., more beautiful, knowing that every passer by would commend him as the owner. It would also have a good effect upon the untidy man's farm, because the contrast between his slovenly place and his neighbor's well kept home would shame him into fence repairing, tree planting and other lines of improvement. The idea of naming the farm is certainly commendable.

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WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?

Read the Parallel Below—Let What Is Said by Men Who Have Made History be Noted—Let what is being Said by Goldbug and the Money Power be Considered—It is Time to Awake! None but Fools will Close Their Ears and Eyes to Facts—Let the Independent Spirit of 1776 Crush the Accursed Assassins of Liberty.

Now and then some contemptible hireling of plutocracy, or some pitiful and detestable gander-headed, party-blinded fool limbers up his parrot-like tongue, and screeches "anarchist" at the honest people of the country who are trying to restore and maintain "a government of the people by the people for the people." Of course the honest men of the United States now know that none but an incorrigible fool or an irredeemable scoundrel is ever guilty of such screeching, and argument to prove it would be superfluous.

It is sometimes interesting, however, to note comparisons, and below we present a few of many that might be offered. On the one hand there are expressions in the nature of prophecy. On the other there are evidences of fulfillment—all going to show that the present course of government is leading to desperation and ruin. Shall there be a change? It is for the people to say.

Who are the anarchists quoted below? Read the fearfully significant parallel and let us have your opinion.

I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power should be taken from the banks and restored to the government and the people, to whom it properly belongs.—Thos. Jefferson.

"You can fool part of the people all the time; you can fool all of the people part of the time, but you can never fool all of the people all the time."—Abraham Lincoln.

The power that controls the issue and volume of the currency is absolute dictator of the business and finance of the country.—Jas. A. Garfield.

There never has been devised by man a plan more specious by which labor could be robbed of the fruits of toil, than the banking system. The people not only take bank paper as money, paying interest on it at enormous rates, but when the banks suspend the people lose the discount, while the bankers gain it. The people wonder why financial panics occur so frequently.—Daniel Webster.

Place the money power in the hands of a combination of a few individuals and they, by expanding or contracting the currency, may raise or sink prices at pleasure, and by purchasing when at the greatest depression, and selling when at the greatest elevation, may command the whole property and industry of the community. The banking system concentrates and places this power in the hands of those who control it. Never was an engine invented better calculated to place the destinies of the many in the hands of the few.—John C. Calhoun.

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudice of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of the country than ever before, even in the midst of war."—Abraham Lincoln.

"Monarchy is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the powers of the people. I would be scarcely justified were I to omit exercising a warning voice against returning to despotism. It is the effort to place capital above labor in the structure of the government. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they now possess and when surrendered, their power will be lost."—Abraham Lincoln.

Any person holding any office or any stock in any institution in the nature of a bank for issuing or discounting bills or notes payable to bearer or order, cannot be a member of the House whilst he holds such office or stock.—Resolution of Third Congress, Dec. 23, 1793.

The cause of our depression is money famine, and nothing else.—John.

Liberty cannot long endure in any country where the tendency is to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few. —Daniel Webster.

The present system of finance robs labor, gorges capital, makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and turns a republic into an aristocracy of capital.—Wendell Phillips, in 1870.

I know that the bondholders and monopolists of this country are seeking to destroy all the industries of this people in their greed to enhance the value of their gold. I know that the act of 1873 did more than all else to accomplish that result, and the demonetization act of the revised statutes was an illegal and unconstitutional consummation of the fraud. I want to restore that money to where it was before, and thus aid in preventing the consummation of their designs.—Senator Beck.

If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation, and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime that a government could commit against the people.—Abraham Lincoln.

My friends, unless our children have more patience and courage than saved this country from slavery, republican institutions will go down before moneyed corporations. Rich men die, but banks and corporations are immortal. They are never afflicted with disease. In the long run they are bound to win with legislatures.—Wendell Phillips.

The time is near when they (the banks) will feel compeled to act strongly. Meanwhile a very good thing has been done. The machinery is now furnished by which, in any emergency, the financial corporations of the East can act together on a single day's notice with such power that no act of Congress can overcome or resist their decision.—New York Tribune.

"If the workingmen had no vote they might be made more amenable to the hard times."—Indianapolis News (dem).

"The capitalists have bought and are buying largely the associated press, and are controlling the avenues of intelligence."—William Windon (rep.).

If it is possible to inaugurate a greater system of robbery of the people's money [than the State banks], that system has been inaugurated in the present system of national banks. The money lost by the people under the old system of State banks is a mere bagatelle when compared to that which has been and will be taken from them under the present system of national banks.—Jas. G. Blaine.

My agency in procuring the passage of the National Bank Act was the greatest financial mistake of my life. It has built up a monopoly that effects every interest in the country. It should be repealed. But before this can be accomplished the people will be arrayed on one side and the banks on the other in a contest such as we have never seen in this country.—Salmon P. Chase.

We need a stronger government. The wealth of the country demands protection. Its rights are as sacred as the rights of the paupers who are continually prattling of the encroachments of capital. Without blood, and rivers of it, there will be no political change of administration. To avert fearful bloodshed a strong central government should be established as soon as possible.—Senator Sharon (dem.).

The American laborer must make up his mind henceforth not to be so much better off than the European laborer. Men must be contented to work for less wages. In this way the workingman will be nearer to that station of life to which it has pleased God to call him.—New York World.

HOW IS IT NOW?

"The best meal to give a tramp is a leaden one."—New York Herald (Ind.).

"The old English system of imprisonment for debt would be preferable to our present bankrupt law."—Chicago Times (dem.).

"Hand grenades should be thrown among those who are striving to obtain higher wages, as by such treatment they would be taught a valuable lesson.—Chicago Times (dem.).

I say, come on with your schemes of confiscation, and graduated income taxes, and irredeemable currency under universal sufferage, and, to you who are sufficiently frank proclaiming the doctrine of the ringleaders then under military necessity, and even here in the United States, we must get rid of universal sufferage, and we shall. Rather than allow these things, we will have one of the fiercest civil wars.—Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston; hired church tool of monopoly and plutocracy.

"There seems to be but one remedy and it must come—a change of ownership of land owners on one hand and of tenant farmers on the other something similar to what has existed in the old countries of Europe."—New York Times (Ind.)

Is not a dollar a day enough to buy bread? Water costs nothing, and a man who cannot live on bread is not fit to live. A family may live, laugh, love and be happy that eats bread in the morning with good water, and water and good bread at noon, and water and bread at night.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; $10,000 preacher.

GEN. THOS. L. CLINGMAN.

Sat in a Historic Senate—Was a Colleague of Clay and Webster—Now Applies for Care From the Soldiers' Home.

Much comment has been made over the application of Gen. Thos. L. Clingman, ex-U. S. Senator from North Carolina, for admission to the Soldiers' Home in Raleigh. The Washington Post presents, in connection with that fact, the following sketch:

"To see Clingman in his poverty-stricken old age, one found it hard to picture him as a power in a body of great men, such as Clay, Webster, and Calhoun. Yet he was quite as prominent, if not so famous, in the proceedings which marked the historic time when they were his colleagues. Clay was his idol, and when Webster made his great 7th of March speech he sat on the arm of Clay's chair, his hand affectionately resting on the great Kentuckian's shoulder. That was in the old Senate chamber, where the Federal Supreme Court now holds its sessions. With Andrew Jackson as his companion, he led the Senate into the old Hall of Representatives, now Statuary Hall, to hear John Quincy Adams deliver his eulogy of Lafayette. His friendship for Clay led to a duel between himself and Congressman Yancy, of Alabama, growing out of a speech delivered about the causes that led to Clay's defeat. The ground selected for the meeting was near Washington, perhaps at Bladensburg. Pistols were the weapons, and one shot was exchanged without effect. Here the seconds, Charles Lee Jones, the noted exponent of the code duello, for Clingman, and Congressman Huber, of South Carolina, for Yancey, endeavored to bring about an adjustment, and they finally arranged the matter satisfactorily. During the very first week he served in Congress Clingman had a passage at arms on the floor with Henry A. Wise, of Virginigia.

The public career of Senator Clingman has been a remarkable one. He is now eighty-three years of age, and more than twenty of these were spent in legislative assemblies. Graduating from the University of North Carolina at twenty, he was soon after elected to the State Legislature, and in 1840 was promoted by the electors to the State Senate. From December, 1843, to June 1858, he served continuously as a Representative of North Carolina in Congress, with the exception of one term, participating during this extended period in nearly all important debates, particularly in those relating to foreign affairs from his prominent position of chairman of the committee having that field in charge. During this service he established a record for attendance, never missing a day's session.

His Senatorial career began in 1858 through appointment to fill the unexpired term of Senator Asa Biggs, who resigned to accept a Federal judgeship. He was subsequently elected to succeed himself from March 4, 1861, but the term was never begun. In the preceding January, Clingman withdrew from the Senate with other Southern members, participated as a Commissioner from North Carolina in the Confederate Congress in May, and in July was formally expelled from the Senate. Then he entered the Confederate Army, and became a Brigadier General, and did not figure again in politics after 1868, when he went as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

For years prior to the war and for a long time thereafter Senator Clingman had devoted himself to scientific pursuits, and it is a tribute to his knowledge and enthusiasm that he determined the highest points of Black Mountain and Smoky Mountain, both of which have been called in his honor. North Carolina's valuable mineral deposits were also made known through his efforts.

North Carolina Tobacco Crop.

Tobacco is a staple of North Carolina. Last year the planters cultivated 82,000,000 pounds of tobacco, selling it for a little less than an average of nine cents a pound. The tobacco manufacturers of the State used nearly half of the product, their output being about $7,000,000 worth. This year there is a prospect for a larger crop. But the product is far below the 203,000,000 pounds in Kentucky, which is the heaviest tobacco-producing territory in the world. North Carolina has in operation 250 tobacco-manufacturing establishments, 76 warehouses, and 229 leaf factories, stemmeries, and prize-houses, representing altogether a money investment of over $26,000,000.

They Won't Do It.

Progressive Reformer.]

We see Senator Prichard quoted as saying that he belives the rank and file of the Populists will forsake their party and vote with the Republican. If an honorable co-operation can be entered into we think the two parties will vote together, but we venture to say unless this in done there will be no "falling away" from their principles. Our columns are open for any Populist who will say he will forsake his principles for any party.

Democratic Low Water Mark.

Washington Post.]

The retirement of Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the membership of the House, reduces the Democratic representation in that body to ninety-nine, the lowest since the Forty-third Congress, when they had but eighty-eight. The Democrats reached the high-water mark in the House in the Fifty-second Congress, when they had a total membership of 230, which was reduced in the Fifty-third Congress to 200, and to 104 in the beginning of the present one. Probably five or six Democrats are still to go out before the session closes.

The Republicans have reached the high water mark of their existence in the present Congress, in which they have 250 members. The lowest number by which they were ever represented was ninety-two, in the Thirty-fifth Congress.

A Four-Legged Bird.

The discovery in British Guiana, of a bird with four legs, is announced. The crested hoatzin, opisthocomus cristatus, the only survivor of a race of birds, several of which are known as fossils, inhabits the most secluded parts of the forests of South America, and it is probable that it is owing to its retiring habits it has outlived the others of its kind, as well as to the fact that feeding as it does upon wild arum leaves, its flesh acquires so offensive a smell and flavor as to have gained it the name of stink bird, and to render it entirely unfit for food. It is a large bird, almost as large as a peacock, in fact, but it is very seldom seen. The chief peculiarity of the hoatzin consists in the fact that when it is hatched it possesses four well-developed legs, the front pair being of a reptilian character. The young birds leave the nest and climb about like monkeys over the adjoining limbs and twigs, and act and look more like tree toads than birds. After hatching, the modification of the fore limbs begins, the claws of the digits falling off, and all of the claw-like hands becoming flattened, change into wings. After the modification has taken place, feathers begin to grow, and in a short time not a vestige remains of its original character.

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You are to eat, or use in your household, or get one or two of your neighbors to share with you, five dollars and forty cents worth of Populist groceries for which you are to pay but $5.00. You will then receive as a GIFT, One Dollar's worth of Populist books, and two 3 months subscription to THE CAUCASIAN and a 3 month subscription to any five of the leading Populist papers in America—or you can have the books, and besides have THE CAUCASIAN sent to any seven addresses you may desire for 3 months. You can choose the books and papers yourself or we will choose the very best for you.

Following is the assortment of Groceries you are to buy for $5.00:

GOODS.	LOWEST RETAIL PRICES.
18 bars Purity Soap (the very best)	$ .75
10 packages Flavored Corn Starch (a delicious dessert)	1.00
4 one lb cans Joan of Arc Baking Bowder (guaranteed absolutely pure)	.80
7 one lb packages Finest Gloss Starch (with polishing wax)	.70
1 half lb can Kordl's Dutch Imported Cocoa (purest and cheapest imported Cocoa in America)	.40
50 King Grover III Cigars (a twofer)	1.25
4 packages Baking Soda (largest and best 5c. package)	.20
1 package Gloss Shoe Polish	.10
1 box shoe blacking	.05
2 bottles jet black ink	.10
1 bottle mucilage	.05
Total amount paid at any grocery store	$ 5.40

All for $5.00 together with the handsome gift of Populist Literature.

ANY BODY MAY HAVE, IN PLACE OF THE CIGARS IN ABOVE ASSORTMENT, $1.25 WORTH OF SOAP, FLAVORED CORN STARCH, BAKING POWDER, GLOSS STARCH AND SODA.

All these goods except the cocoa (which is imported from the oldest cocoa factory in Holland) are manufactured by the People's Supply Co., of Baltimore, Maryland, the greatest Populist manufacturing and importing concern, and all the goods bear the Joan of Arc trade-mark. These goods are all guaranteed absolutely pure and the best in the market for the money. They give universal satisfaction.

This remarkable offer is possible only because all the profits of both wholesaler and retailer are converted into free Populist literature.

We now call on every true Populist to do one of two things: either send a money contribution, at once, direct to the State officers of his party for campaign purposes, or buy five dollars and forty cents worth of Populist groceries for $5.00 and secure enough literature free to convert his community. Any Populist who refuses to do either of these deserves to be robbed and then spat upon by the trusts and money sharks.

Send your $5.00 Post-office Money Order or Express Order at once to

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BALTIMORE, MD.

HIRAM VROOMAN,
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The People's Supply Co. pays no freight, but will ascertain the charge for customers to any point. The average freight charges to points east of the Mississippi river are about 40c.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 5, 1895.

Trains Leave Raleigh, N. C.

2:00 A. M.	DAILY, except Sunday. Connects at Greensboro for all points for North and South, for Winston-Salem and points on the North-western North Carolina Railroad. At Salisbury and at points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South.
4:05 P. M. Daily,	Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville except Sundays. At Greensboro with the Washington and South-western Vestibuled Limited and the New York and Florida Short Line (Limited) train for all points North, and with main line train No. 16 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate points; also has connections for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35 fast mail for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping Car for Atlanta. Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta and Jacksonville.
11:30 A. M. Daily.	Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut, daily; Goldsboro for Newbern and Morehead City, daily except Sundays, for Wilmington and intermediate stations on the W. & W. R. R. daily.
9:00 A. M. Daily	Connects at Selma for Wilson, Rocky Mount, Tarboro and flag stations on Norfolk & Carolina Railroad, arrives at Goldsboro at 12:05 p. m.
3:14 Daily.	Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points North.
9:00 P. M. Daily ex. Sun.	For Goldsboro.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

3:14 P. M. Daily	From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points South.
7:30 A. M. Daily.	From Greensboro and all points North and South. Sleeping Car Greensboro to Raleigh.
4:04 P. M. Daily.	From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.
11:25 A. M.	From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville, Greensboro.
9:00 P. M. and 9:00 A. M. Daily ex. Sun.	From Goldsboro and all points East.

Local freight trains also carry passengers. Pullman cars on night trains from Raleigh to Greensboro, and on morning train from Greensboro.

Double daily trains between Raleigh, Charlotte and Atlanta. Quick time, unexcelled accommodation.

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White Bros., Aulander,	196 70
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B. F. Mayo, Aurora,	63 40
R. B. Weston, Aurora,	187 52
J. J. Smith, Bath,	51 57
Jones & Hancock, Beaufort,	106 00
L. Mangum, Benson,	200 00
T. G. Carson, Bethel,	25 00
E. Woolard, Bunyan,	372 00
Patterson & Brown, Bryson City,	31 37
C. A. Raby, Bryson City,	203 20
J. T. Wright & Bro., Candor,	80 34
J. W. Markham, Chapel Hill,	72 50
W. T. Williamson, Clinton,	478 80
T. E. Beasley, Colerain,	176 14
S. B. Freeman, Colerain,	75 70
H. D. Craddock, Creswell,	421 00
J. A. & I. K. Buckner, Democrat,	302 60
L. H. Lee, Dunn,	19 50
W. A. Slater & Co., Durham,	79 80
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